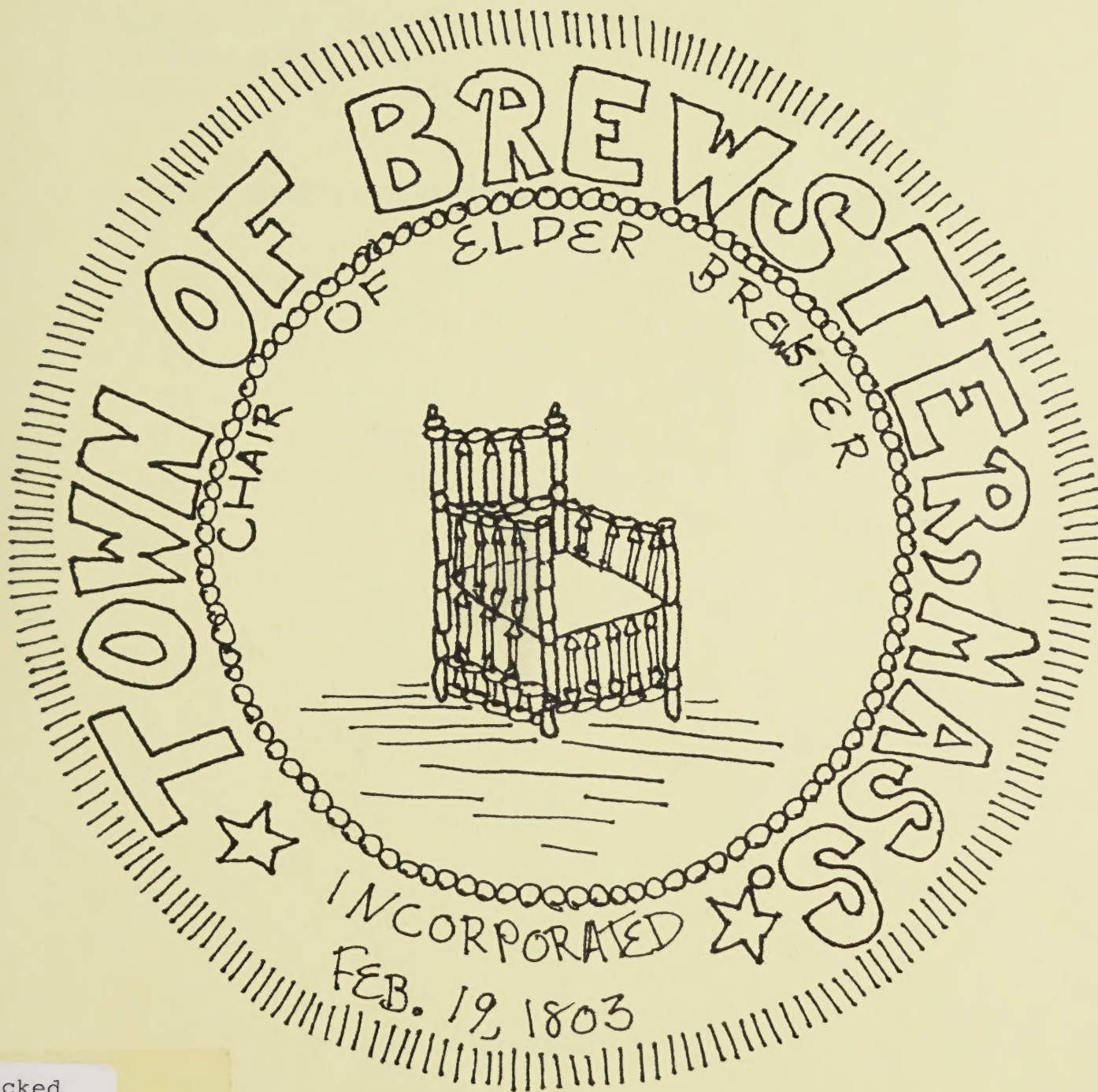


The Brewster Bicentennial Coloring Book



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Acknowledgements

Jean Inman
Antoinette Young
The Contributing Artists
The Brewster Bicentennial Education Committee
The Brewster Ladies Library
Faythe Ellis

On the cover: drawing by artist Karla Crowell

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Introductory Note

On February 19th, 2003 the town of Brewster will celebrate its 200th birthday. In this book, residents of all ages have generously donated their time to portray important historical elements and places that are all pieces in the evolution of our town.

I am a direct descendent of Elder William Brewster, who arrived in Plymouth aboard the Mayflower in 1620. During the 1700 and 1800's, Brewster was called the Sea Captains' Town because most of its young men went to sea. Some sailed around the world to trade goods while others captained packet boats back and forth to Boston. Many of the captains built handsome homes and mansions that still exist today. The shores were dotted with 60 saltworks, an innovative technique of extracting salt from Cape Cod Bay using solar energy. Salt was extremely important for preserving local fish catches and was also a profitable industry.

I am still left breathless by the natural beauty of our town. I savor the history and the footsteps that we walk in every day.

Happy 200th Birthday to the town of Brewster!

Antoinette Ellis Young

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BY: KATIE COVELL

Little Robin and His Village

In 1671, this is what the Wampanoag boy named Little Robin and the village that he lived in looked like. The Wampanoags were the first natives of Cape Cod.



Wing's Island

John Wing was the first settler in Brewster. He purchased Wing's Island in 1653 and may have lived on or near it in 1656.



Gillian Bridgwood AGE 9

Wing's Island Artifacts

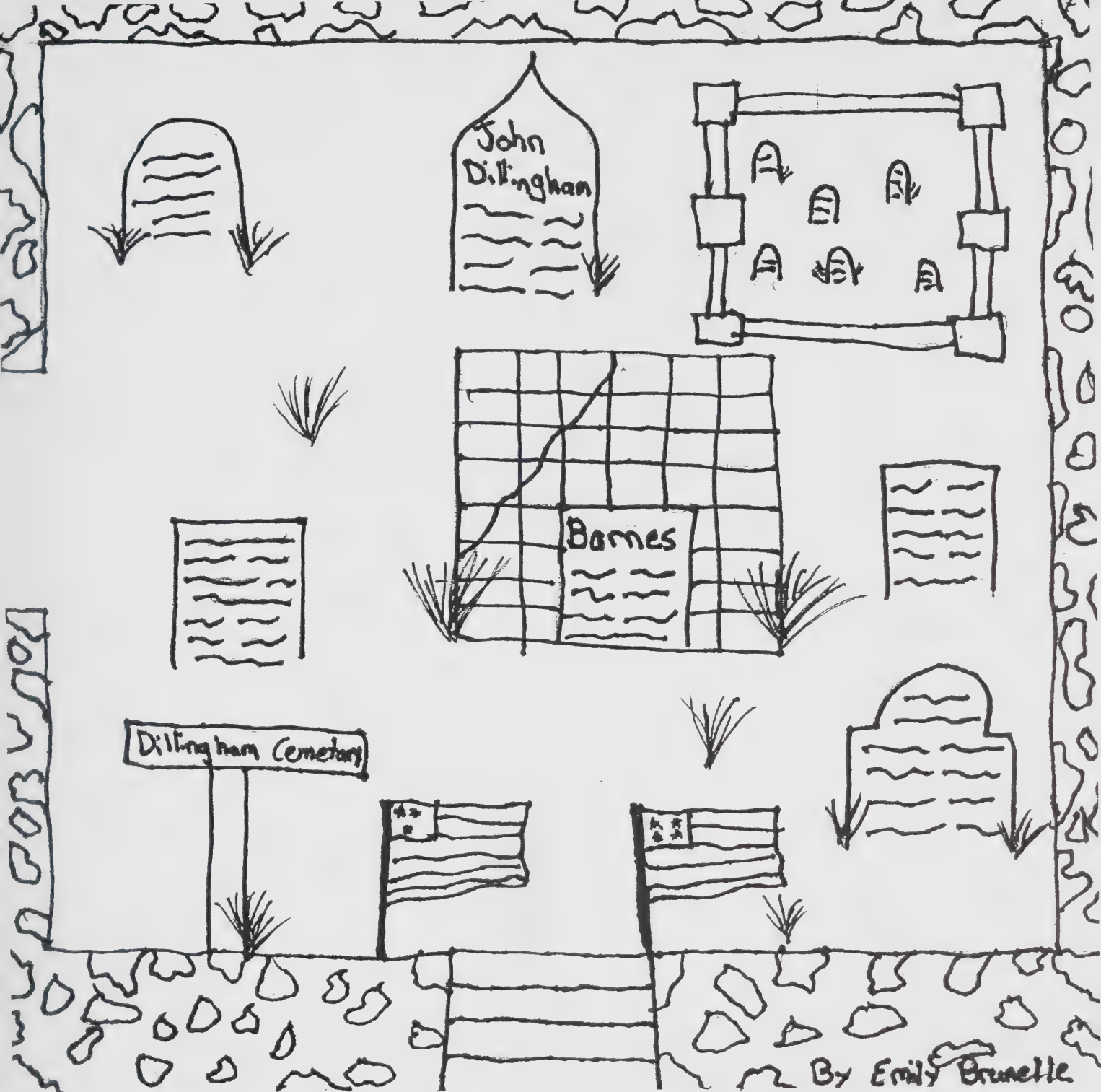
Native American artifacts were recently discovered by archeologists who were digging on Wing's Island.



Brandon Bausch age 10

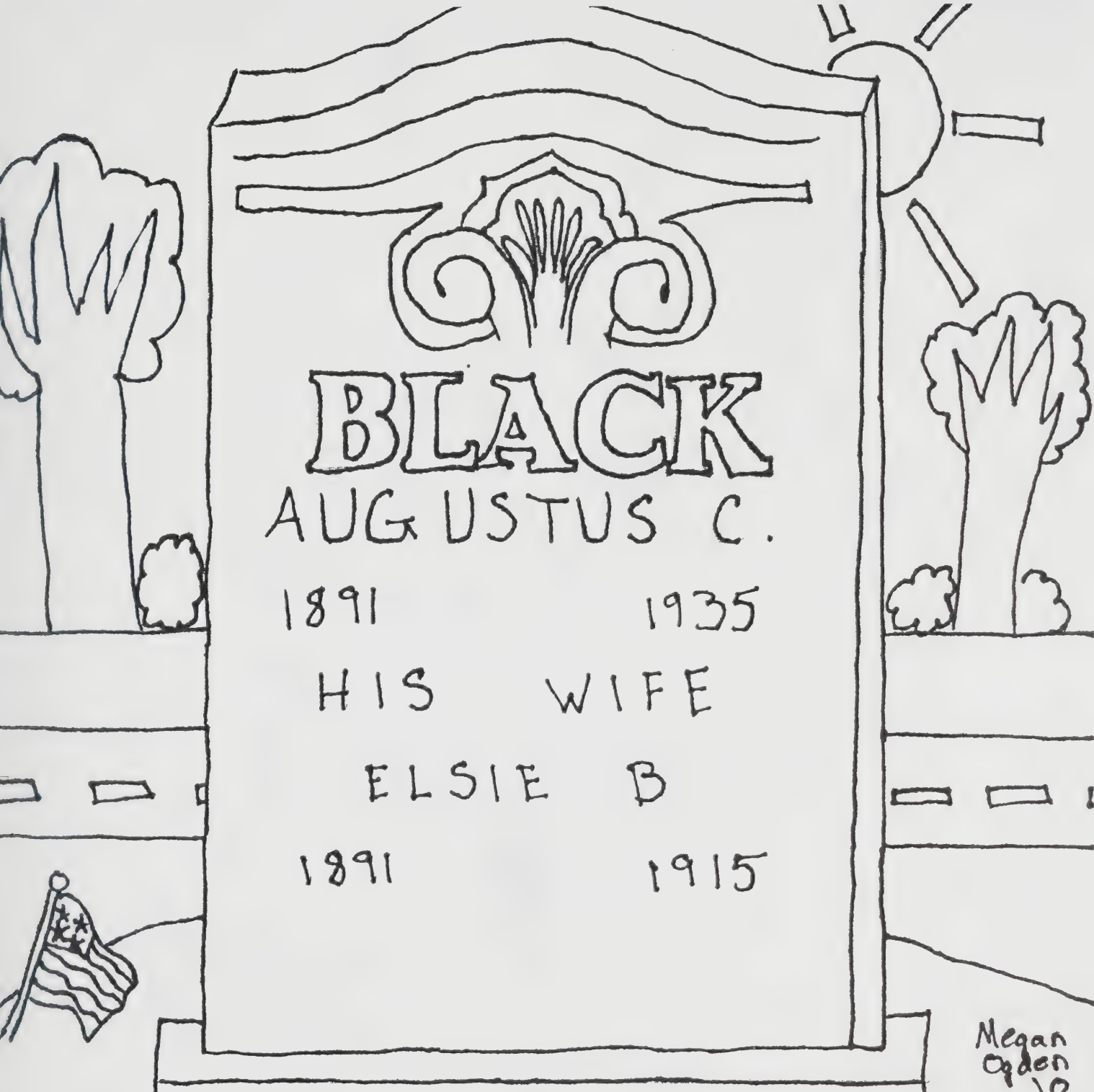
The Dillingham House

Built in the 1600s, it was occupied by Dillingham sea captains until 1875. It may be the oldest remaining house in Brewster.



Dillingham Cemetery

In this cemetery are the graves of Mr. John Dillingham, his three wives, and his children. The cemetery is located on Stony Brook Road.



Gravestones

Where Stony Brook and Red Top roads meet, there is an old graveyard. This is an example of one of the types of gravestones that can be found there.

SALT BOX HOUSE 1719



Danielle Youngman Age 11

Salt Box House

This is an example of a salt box style house. Its shape resembles a box used to hold salt. The house was built with the tall front side facing south. This allowed lots of sun to come in and keep the house warm.



The Incorporation of Brewster

This is the beautiful Captain Issac Clark House on Stony Brook Road. After a distinguished career at sea, Captain Clark retired. In 1803, he became a Representative to the General Court, and the signing of papers separating Brewster from Harwich took place in his house that same year.



Karla Crowell, Age 13

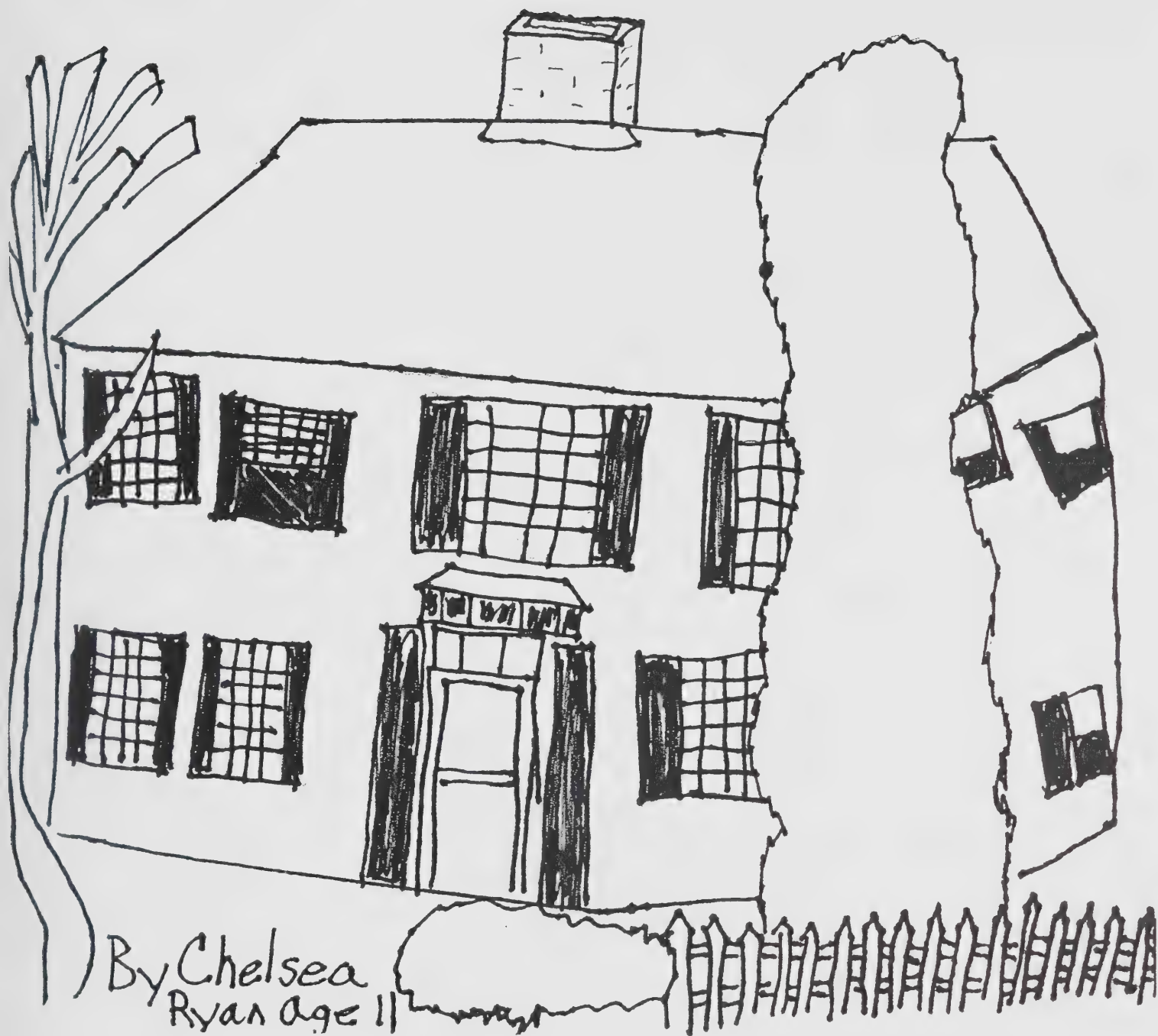
Brewster Town Seal

This is the seal of the town of Brewster. The chair that belonged to Elder Brewster is pictured in the center. Elder Brewster was a Pilgrim who came to this country aboard the Mayflower. This same design is on the Brewster town flag.



Factory Village

Factory Village was an area in town that had a water mill to grind corn, a fulling mill to soften and tighten up homemade cloth, a tannery that tanned animal hides into leather, and a shoe factory that used the tanned leather to make shoes.



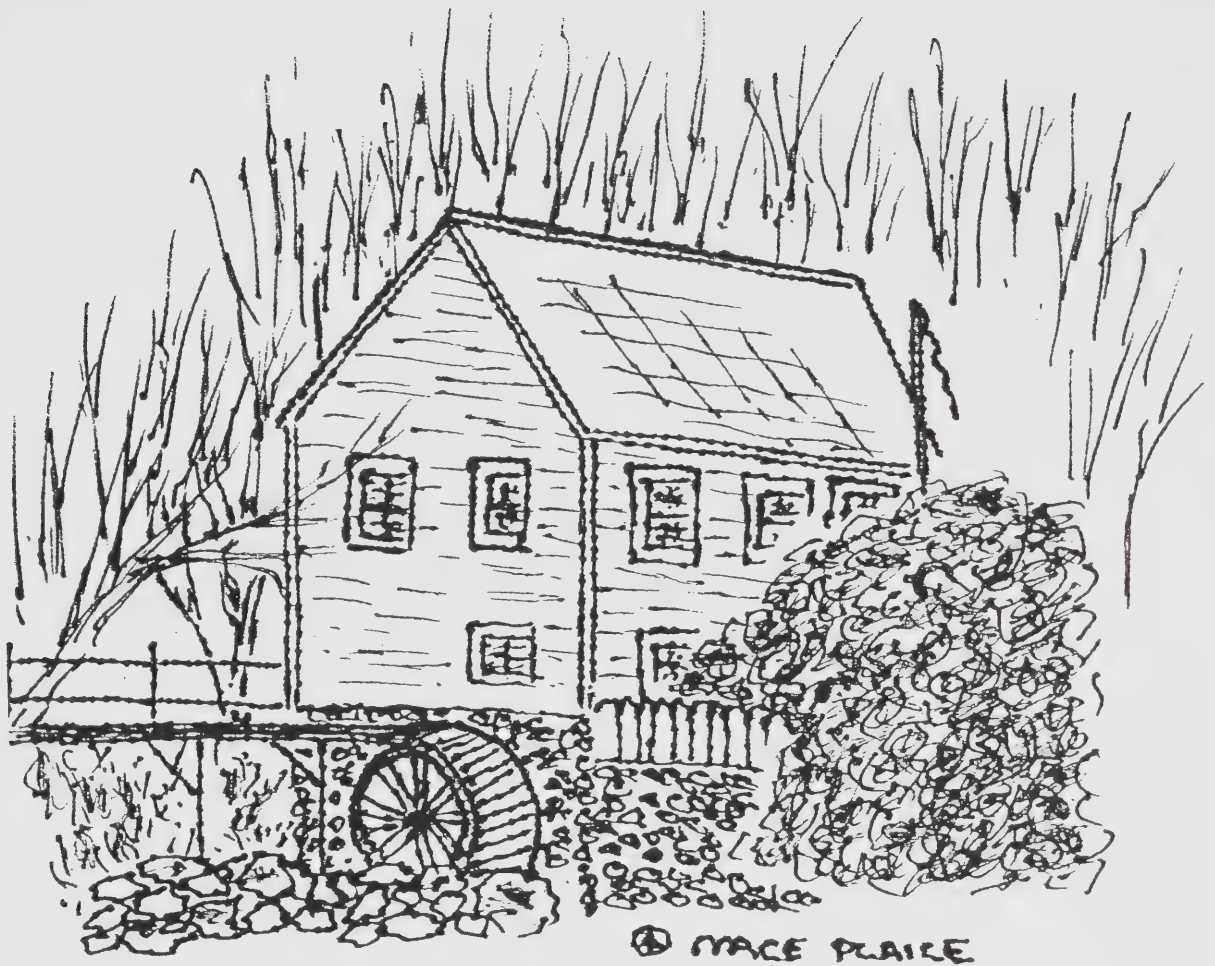
Stage Coach Stop

This large white house on Stony Brook Road was built around 1760 and it might have been a stagecoach stop. The stagecoach ran from Boston to Cape Cod. The house belonged to Captain McLeod.



The Herring Run

Year after year, the herring return in April/May to swim from Cape Cod Bay through Paine's Creek and Stony Brook Valley to the fresh water in Lower Mill Pond. The Run is visited by many people who come to watch the fish make their amazing journey.



The Gristmill

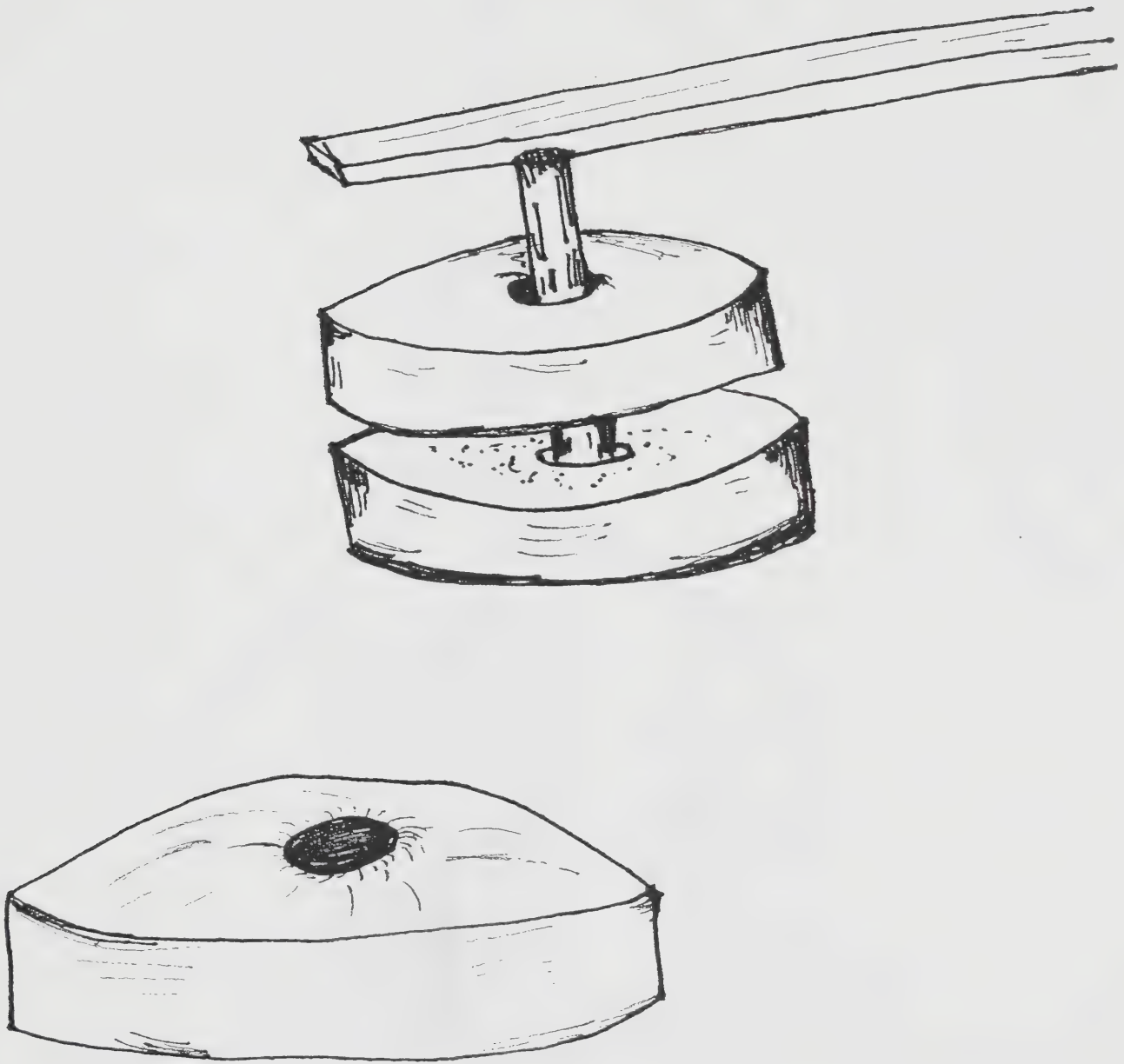
The gristmill at Stony Brook was built in 1873 on the foundations of the old fulling and woolen mills. This area of Brewster was once known as "Factory Village". People brought their corn to the gristmill to be ground into flour.



Emily Ford Age 17

The Higgins Farm Windmill

During the 1800s this mill used wind power to grind corn into flour. The mill was originally located in East Brewster. It was moved to it's present site in 1974.



Patrick Ryan
age 14

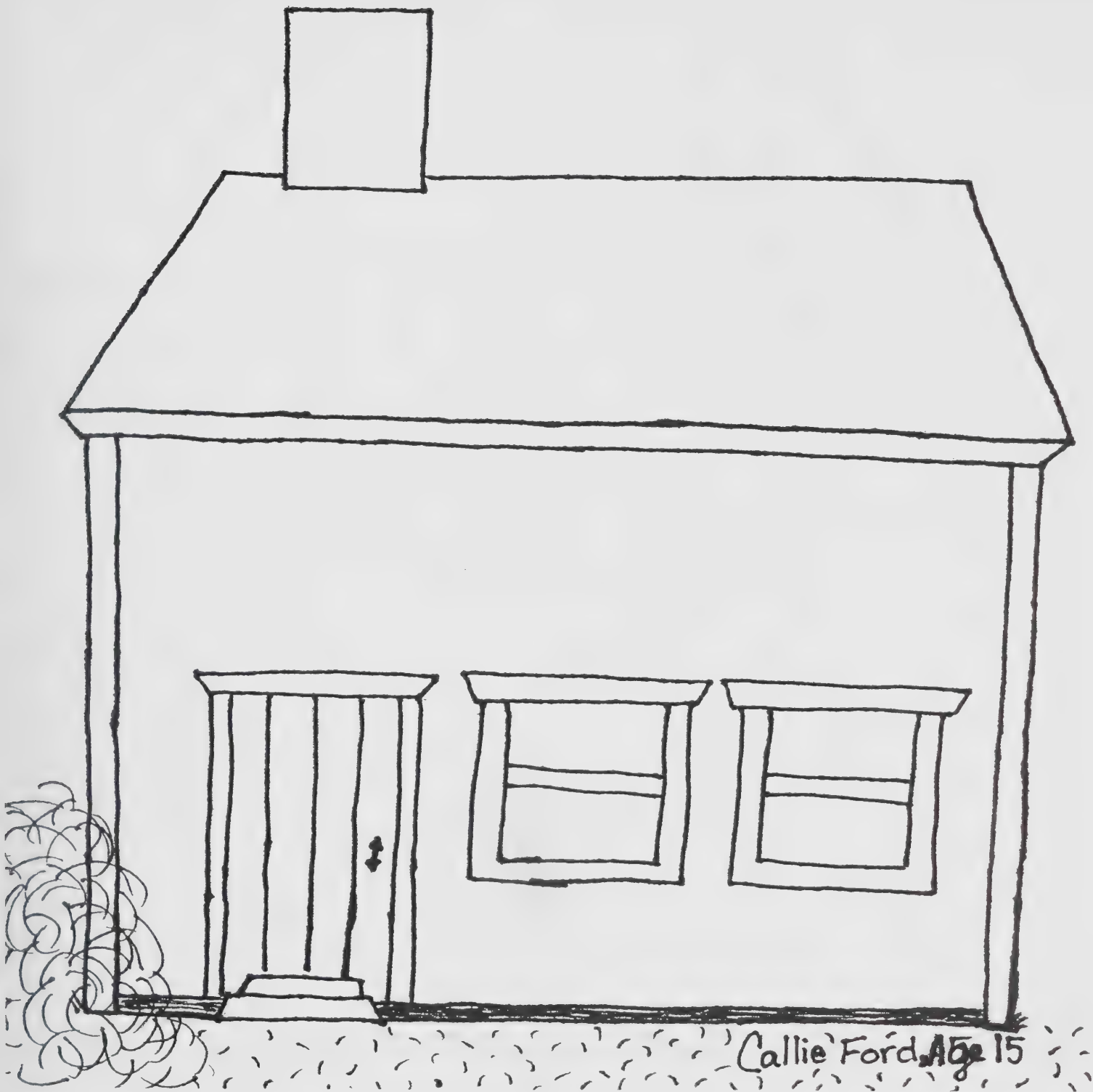
Millstones

Millstones were used to grind grains into flour, or corn into cornmeal. They were usually attached to a wooden board and were powered by windmills, waterwheels, or by hand. Sometimes, farmers used oxen to move the stones too.



**First Parish Church
1874**

The First Parish Church was an important Brewster meeting house and "town center". It also served as a courthouse. Important stories about ships sinking or wars breaking out were posted on the outside doors for people to read.



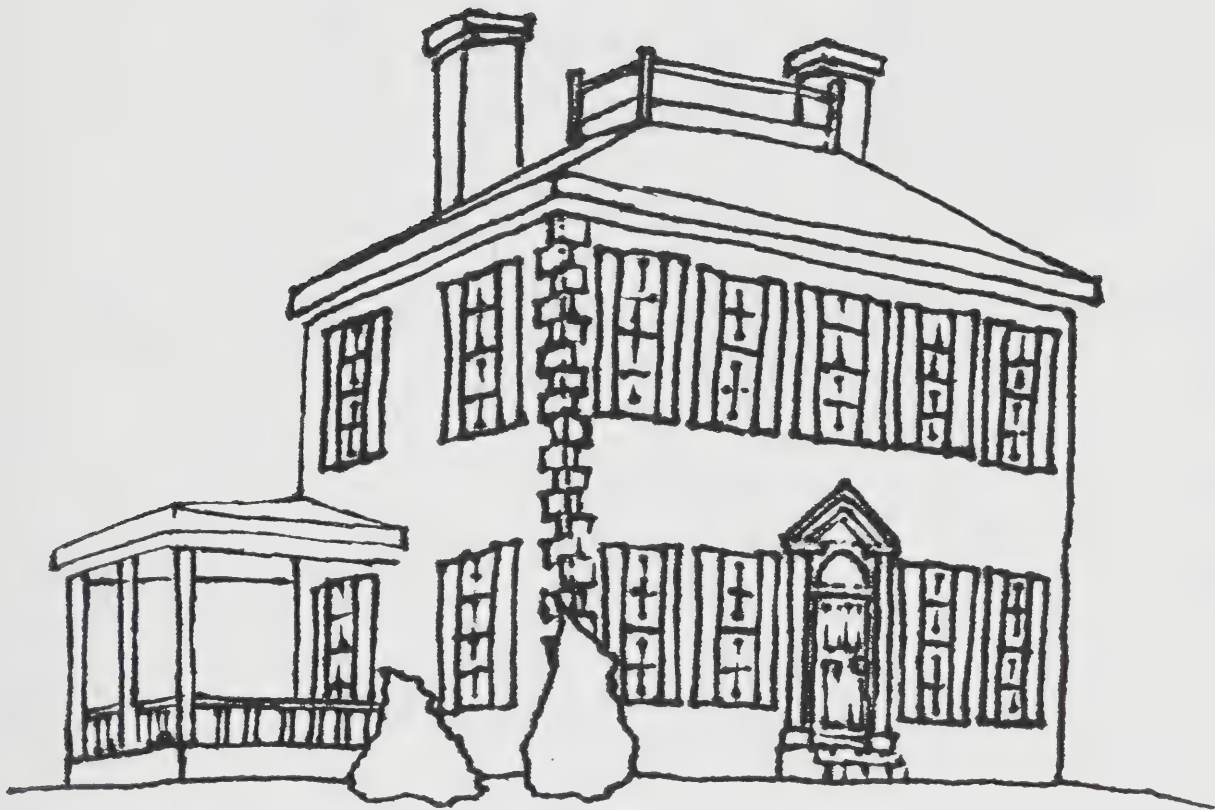
The Harris Black House

This house was built in 1795. Elizabeth Black was born in 1803 inside this tiny little house and she lived there for the rest of her life. Through evidence found in the house, we can see Elizabeth lived a simple, but hard life. The house was abandoned in 1904 and later was moved to Drummer Boy Park where it is now located.



Brewster Sea Captains

The portrait of the three men in this picture hangs in the Brewster Historical Society Museum. Captain Charles Crosby is on the left. Captain James Edwin Crosby is on the right and the center figure is an English gentleman.



The Elijah Cobb House

The Elijah Cobb House gained fame as the home of a masterful and adventurous sea captain. On the roof of the house is a structure called a “widow’s walk”. Women could walk around inside this structure and watch for their husbands returning from sea.



Alyssa Ellard

Captain Solomon Freeman

This house was owned by Captain Solomon Freeman in the late 1800s . Captain Freeman sailed large ships called brigs all over the world.



Captain Benjamin Freeman House

The Captain Benjamin Freeman House is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture. Captain Freeman (1808-1884) distinguished himself in 1854 by taking the clipper ship *Witchcraft* from New York to San Francisco, California in 98 days.

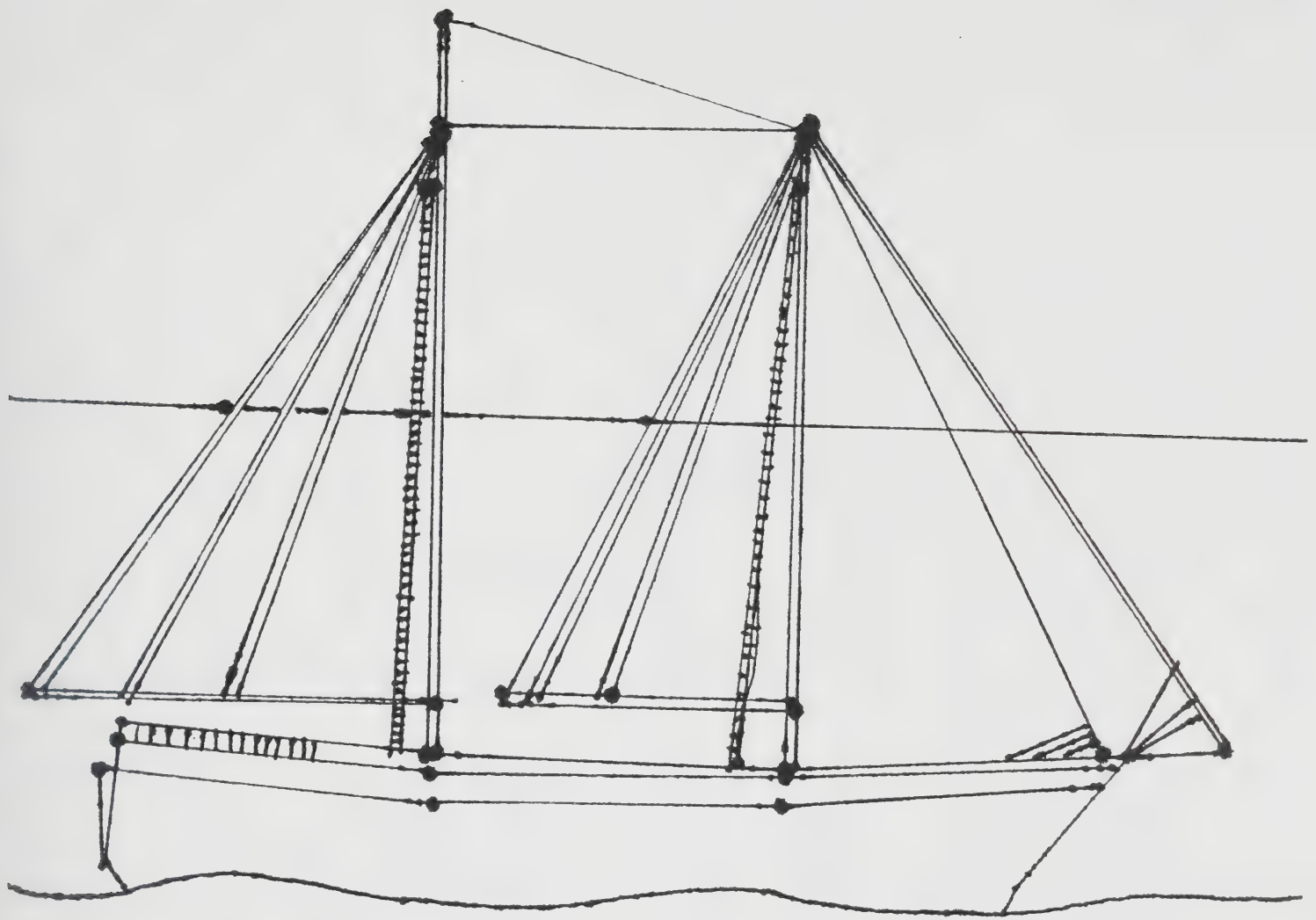
Capt. Freeman Inn



Lindsey Youngman age 9

The Captain Freeman Inn

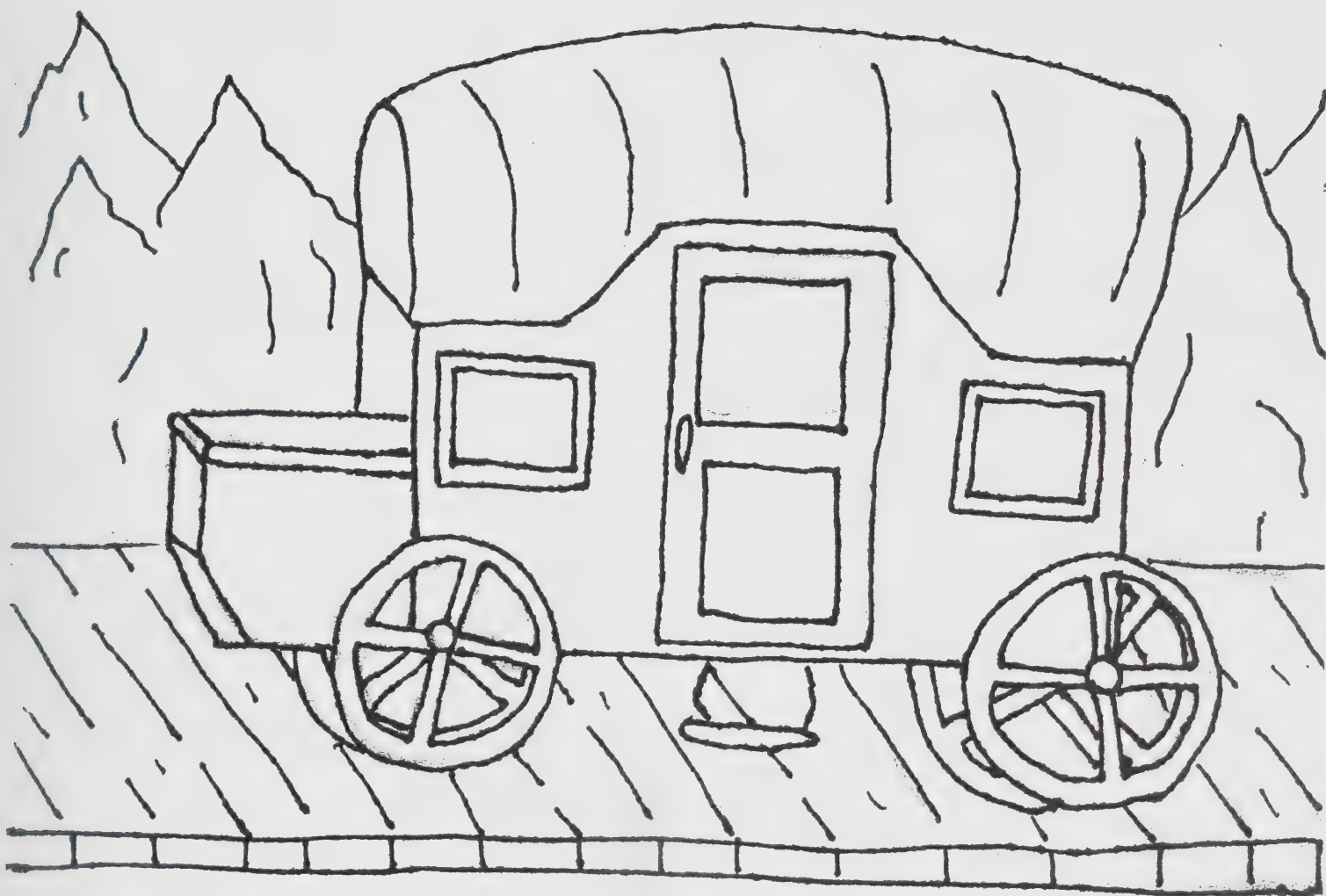
The Captain Freeman Inn on Breakwater Road, was built in 1866 by William E. Freeman. He was a China trade sea captain who lived in Brewster. The building has been an inn since the mid 1940s.



Jon Erkkson

The Packet Boat

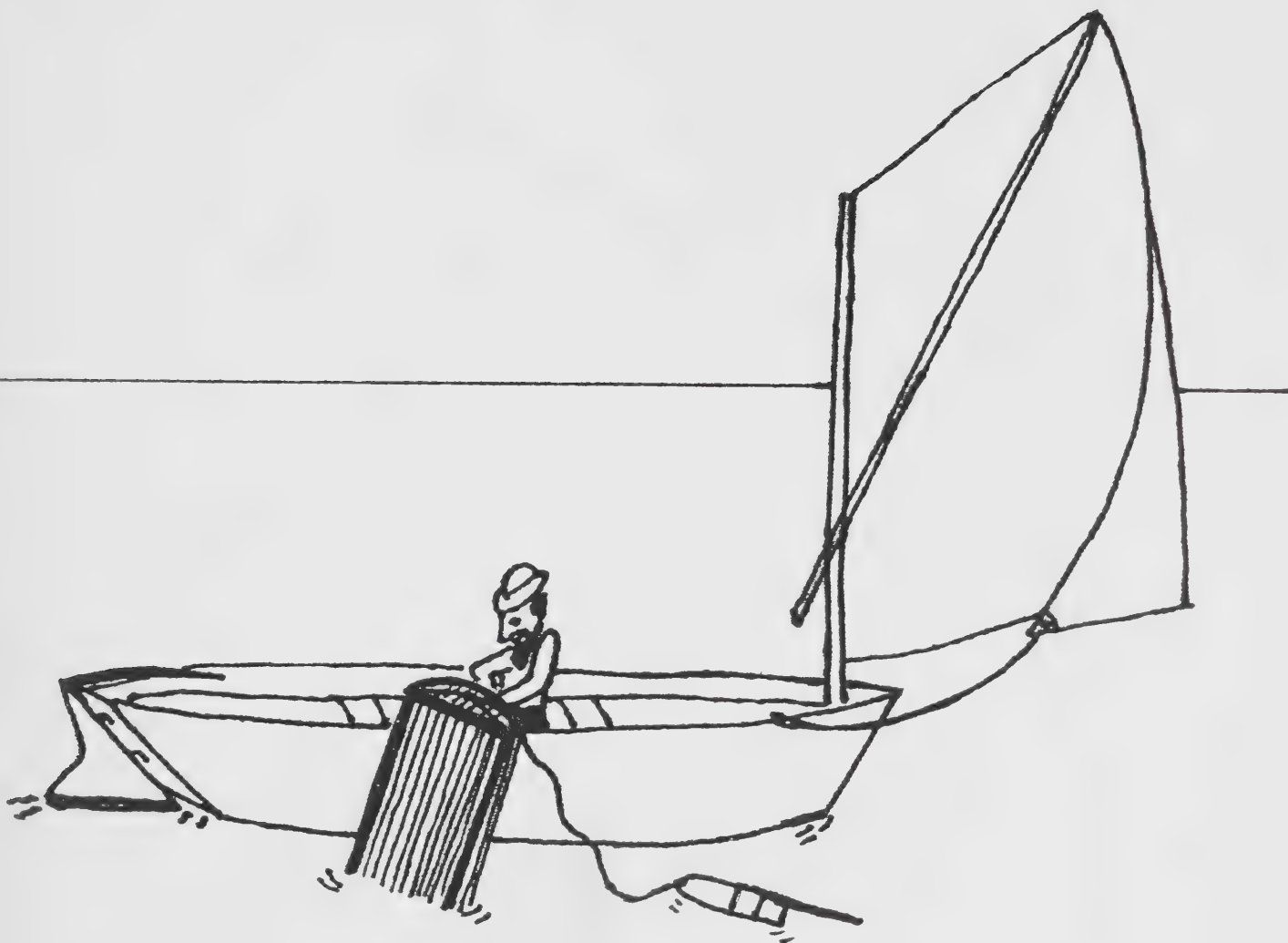
Packet boats were small, fast sailing boats. They transported goods and passengers between Boston and Brewster. They brought salt and fish to the city and returned with flour, sugar, and molasses.



Charlie Crowell age 10

The Covered Wagon

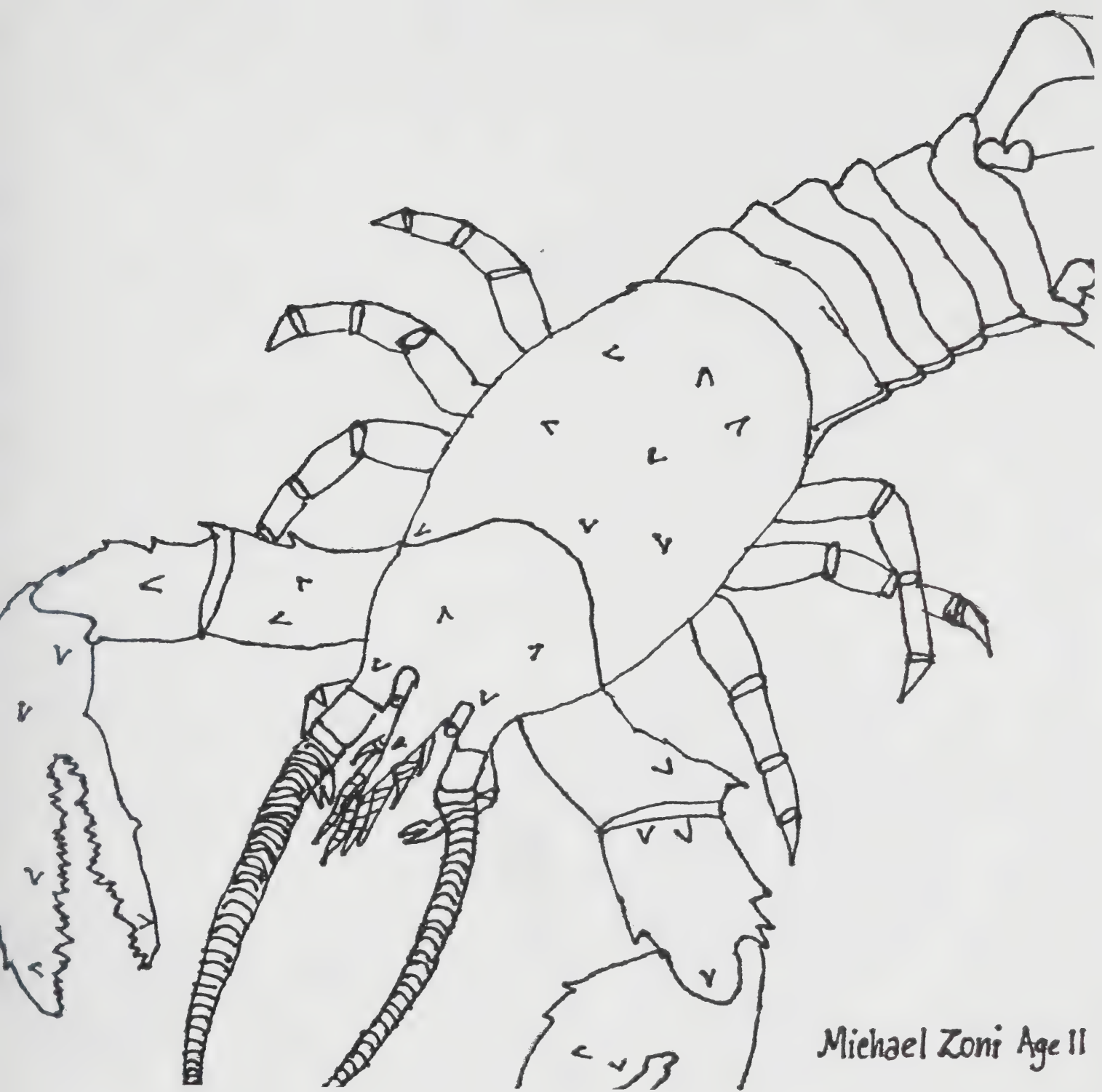
Wagons similar to this were used to transport goods and people from the packet ships that docked at Breakwater Beach.



Clint Young

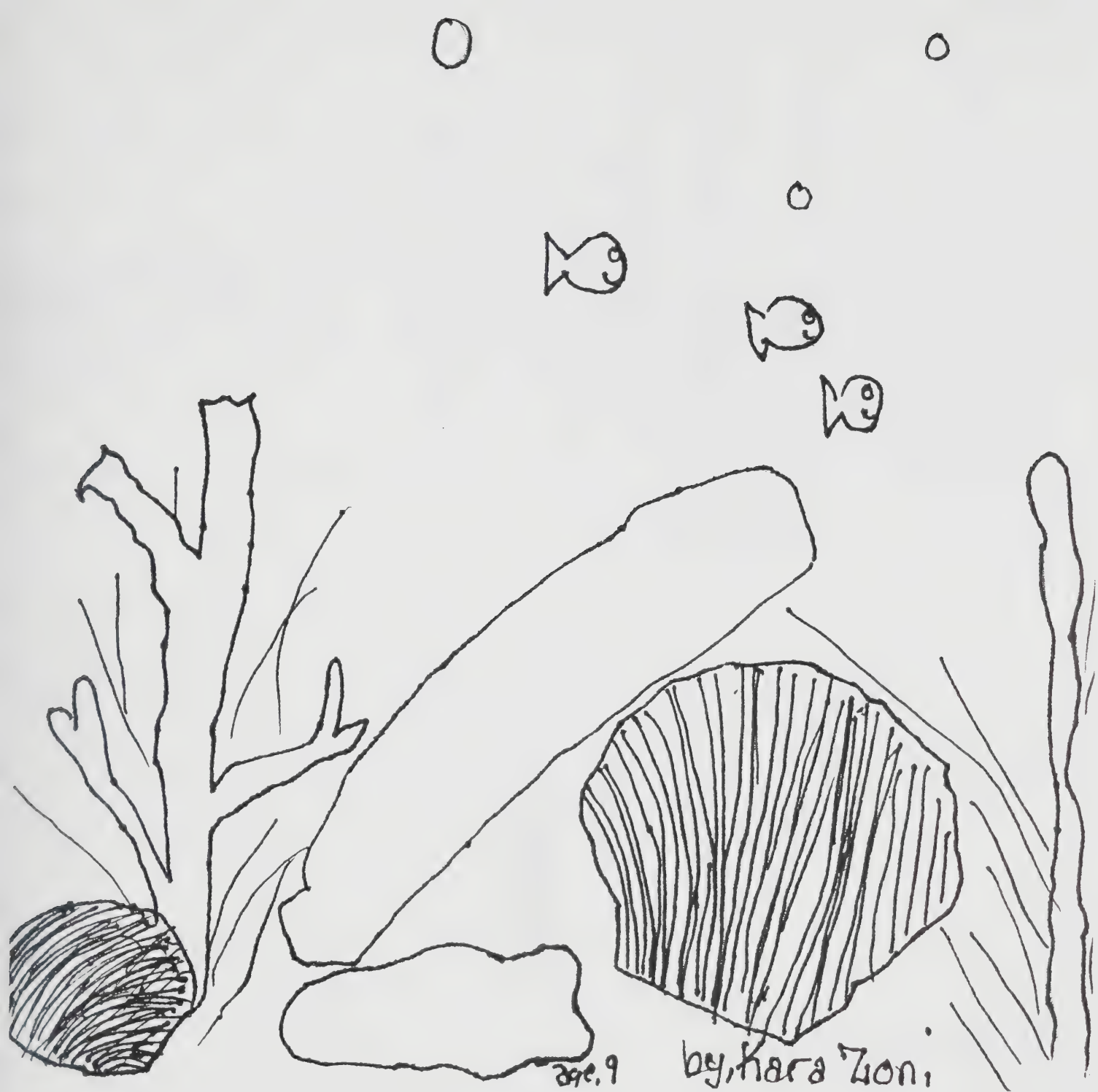
Fishing Boats

Lobster fishermen used small boats with sails for power to tend their wooden traps. Lobsters were so plentiful that they could be caught very close to shore. Poor families ate lobster for dinner because they were so common. Lower Road used to be nicknamed "Lobster Lane".



Lobsters

A lobster is a crustacean that lives on the sea bottom. Native Americans used them to bait their hooks and fertilize their fields. In the 1800s lobsters could be caught close to shore. They were an important source of food for the residents of Brewster.



Cape Cod Sea Life

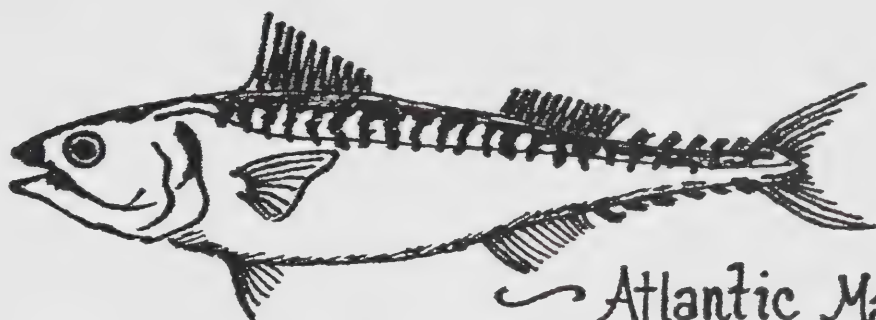
The Brewster flats were an important source of food. Shellfish such as scallops, razor clams, and quahogs were plentiful. The quahog shells were used by the Wampanoags to make "wampum" which was a type of Native American money.



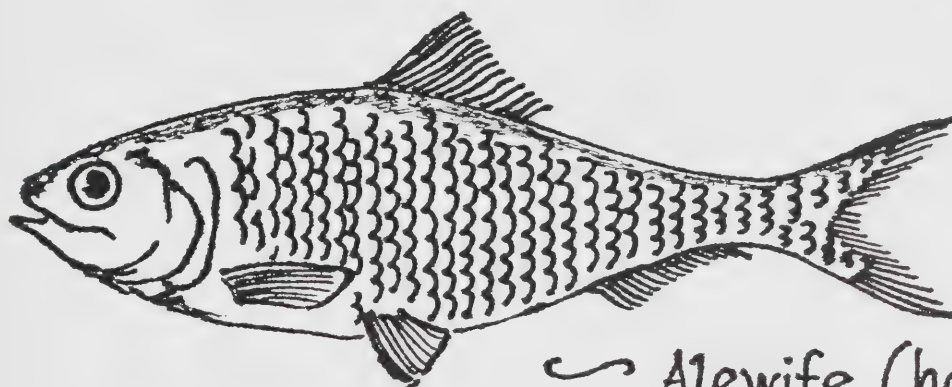
Angela Mault

Fish Weirs

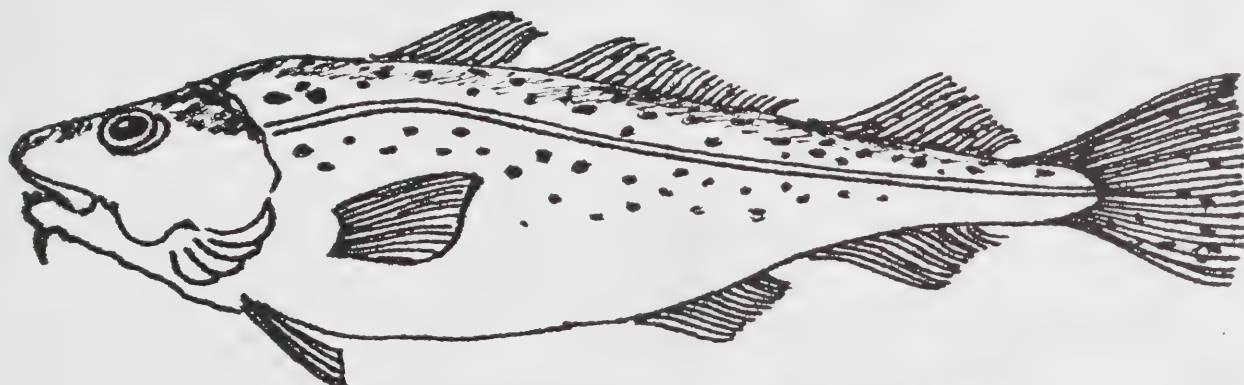
During the mid nineteenth century, local fishermen relied on nets strung to poles set deep into the sand to trap fish. They would go out with carts pulled by oxen or horses to collect the fish at low tide.



~ Atlantic Mackerel ~



~ Alewife (herring) ~

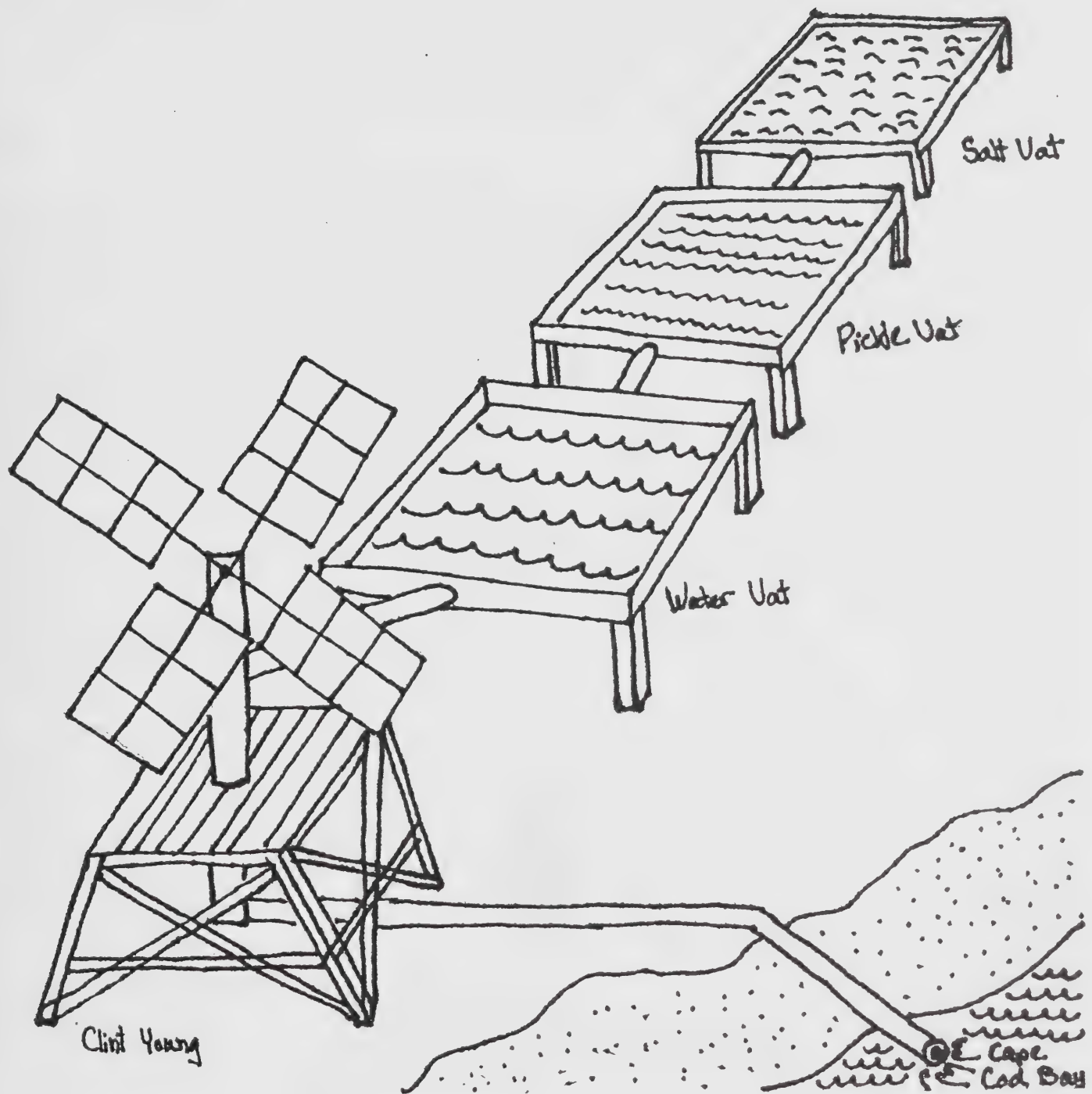


~ Atlantic Codfish ~

A.E. YOUNG 2002

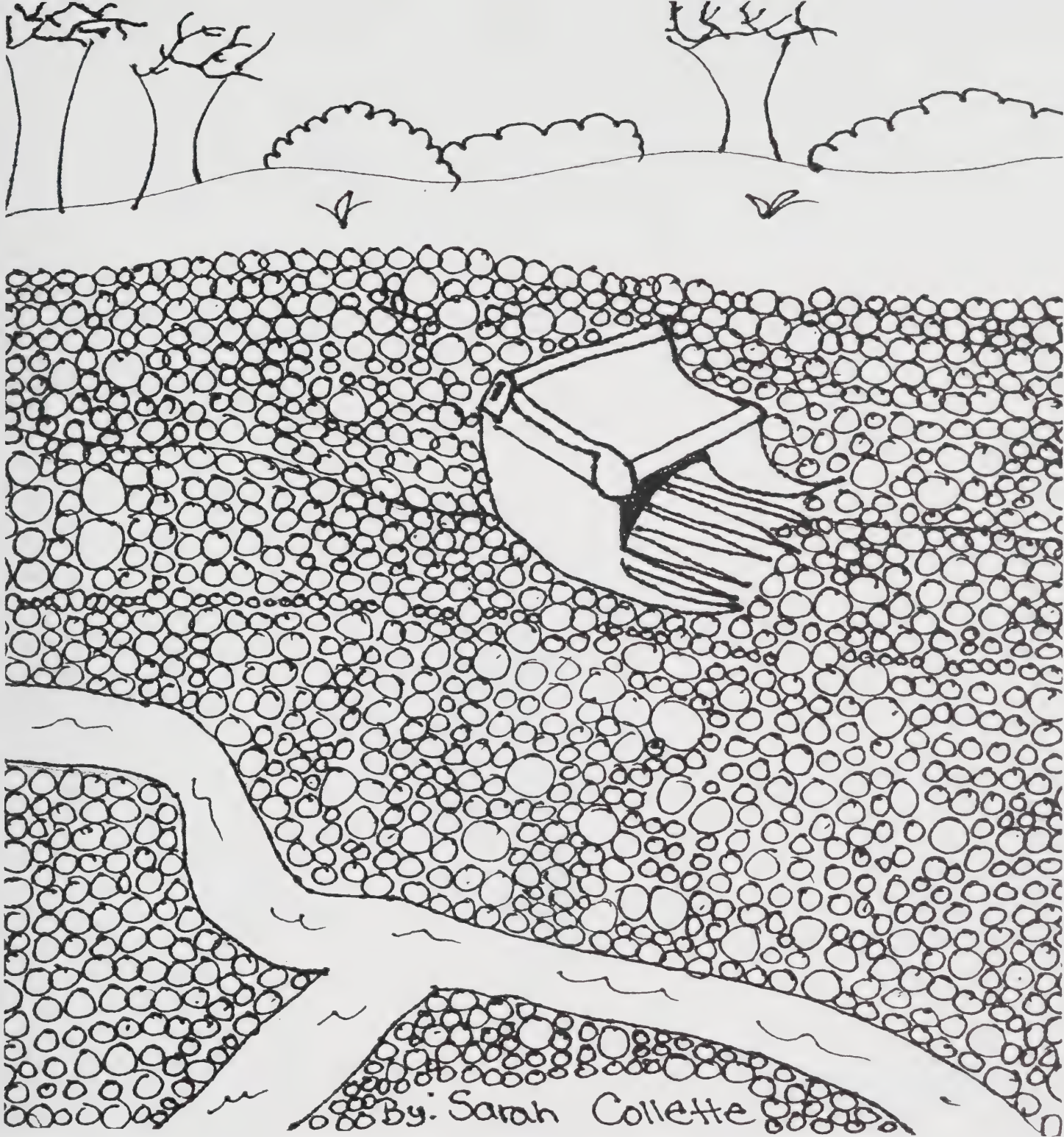
Local Fish Species

These abundant fish played an important role during the 1800s in Brewster, as they still do today. Fish were a source of food and they were also sold to buy other things that people needed. At the Grist Mill on Stony Brook Road, you can watch the herring swim upstream to spawn every spring.



Saltworks

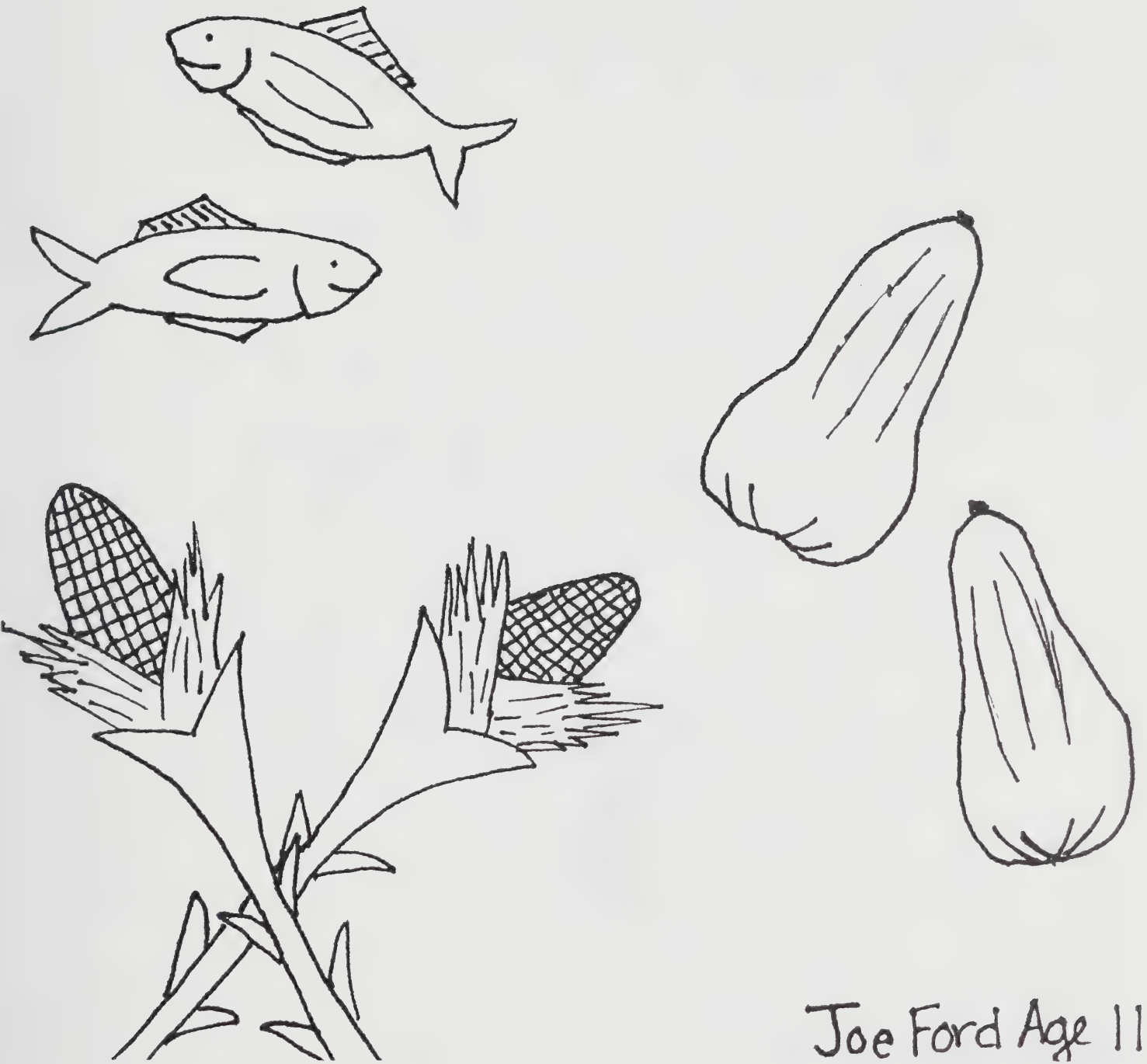
During the early 1800's saltworks were a major industry in Brewster. Salt was needed to preserve cod, mackerel, and other fish. Salt was also sold for \$1.00 per bushel to buy other things. The saltworks were an invention by a man from Dennis named Captain John Sears. The salt was extracted from seawater by pumping it by windmill into a series of solar drying vats. The sun would evaporate the seawater and leave the dried salt. There used to be 60 saltworks in Brewster.



Cranberries

The cranberry helped sustain Americans for hundreds of years. Native Americans mashed cranberries and mixed it with deer meat to make *pemmican* which was a type of food that kept for long periods of time. Other people ate cranberries as a source of vitamin C.

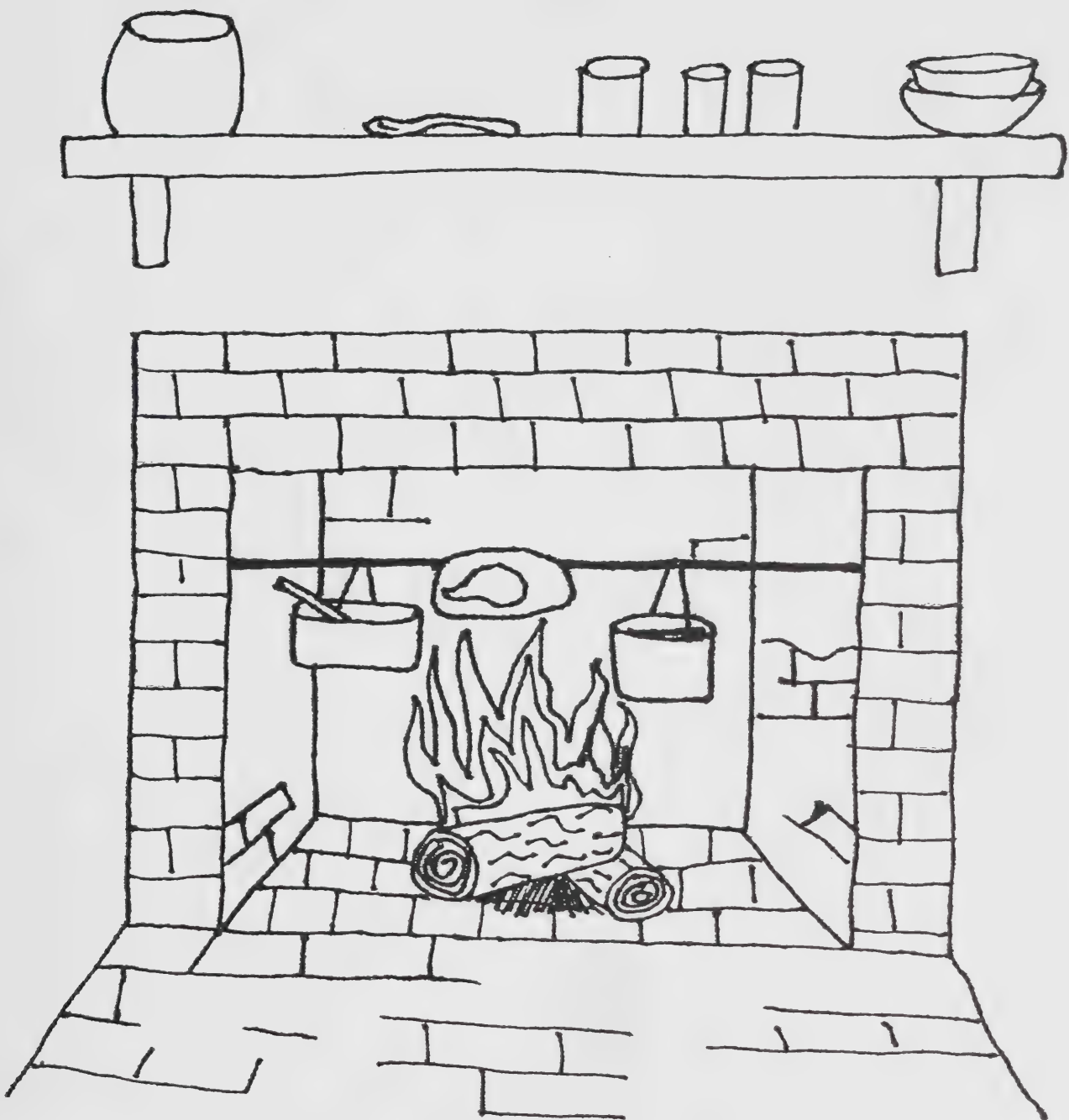
It wasn't until the 1850s that the cranberry scoop was introduced. Men, women, and children helped with the harvest. The opening of school was delayed until after the harvest because so many of the children were involved in the picking.



Joe Ford Age 11

Common Foods of 1803

Some of the common foods that people ate in 1803 were fish, squash, and corn.



Mallory Kender, 14

Brick Oven and Fireplace Cooking

Early residents cooked their meals over an open flame in brick ovens or in their fireplaces. A favorite dish was hasty pudding.

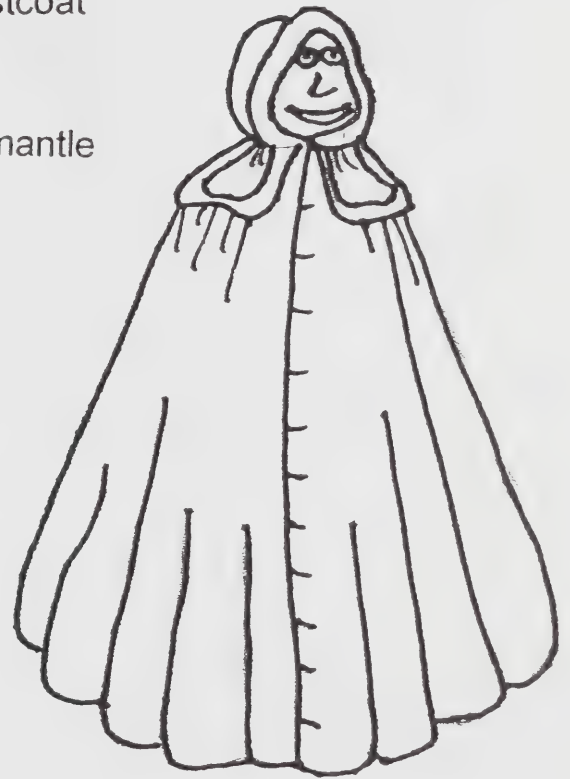


A man in breeches
and sleeved waistcoat



A woman and children
waiting for a sea captain

A lady's mantle



Audrey Kender, 11

Clothing

In the 19th century, much of the clothing was manufactured at home rather than purchased. Women and children did most of the cloth making. Fine quality fabrics and tailoring were reserved for the rich.



A Wigmaking Shop

Audrey Kender, 11

A Wig Making Shop

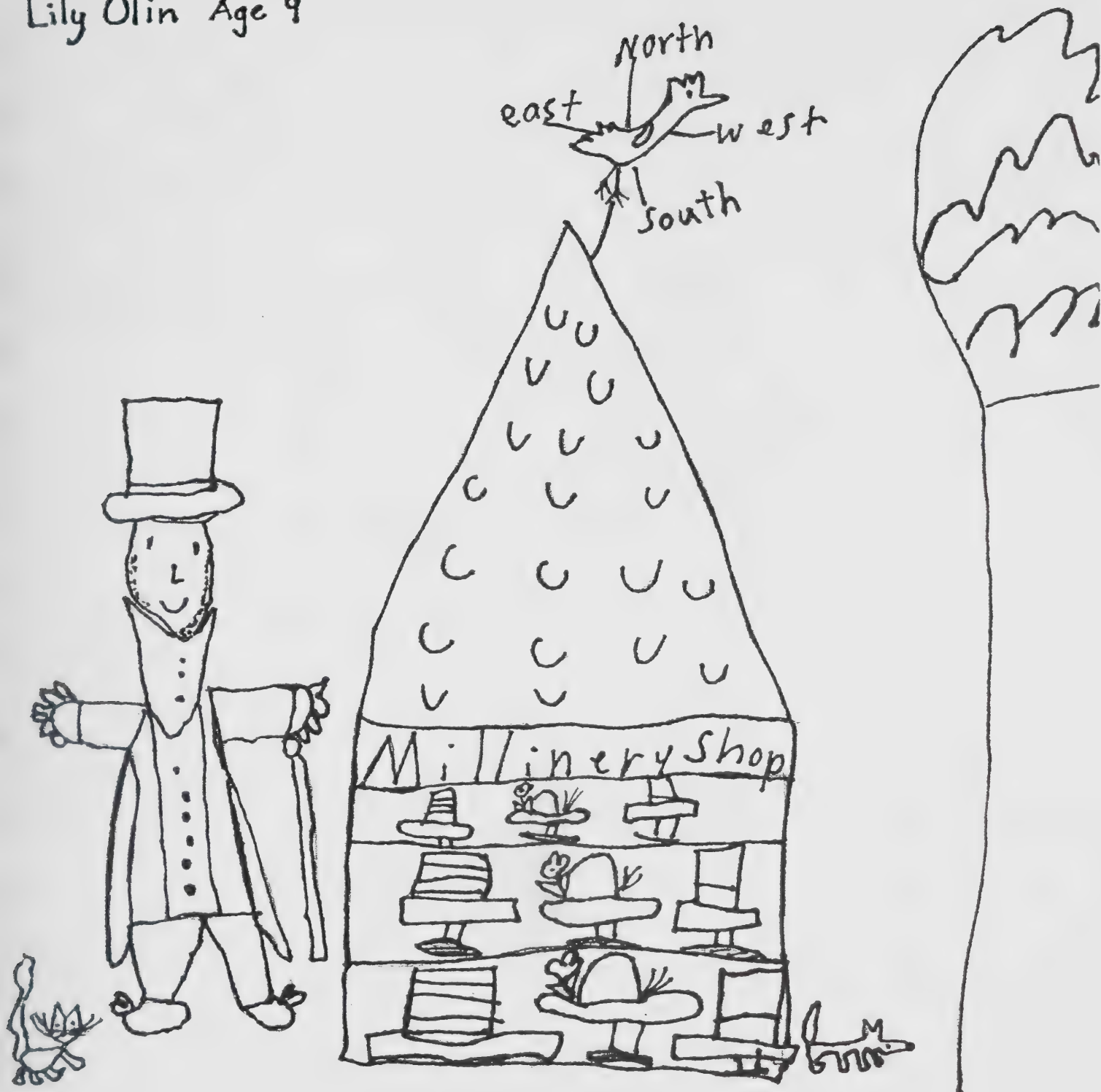
Nineteenth century wigmakers not only made wigs, they cut hair, shaved beards, and pulled teeth. Wigs were made out of many things such as horsehair, cow tails, and various kinds of thread. The most expensive wigs were made of human hair.



Maheleine Kobold Age 8

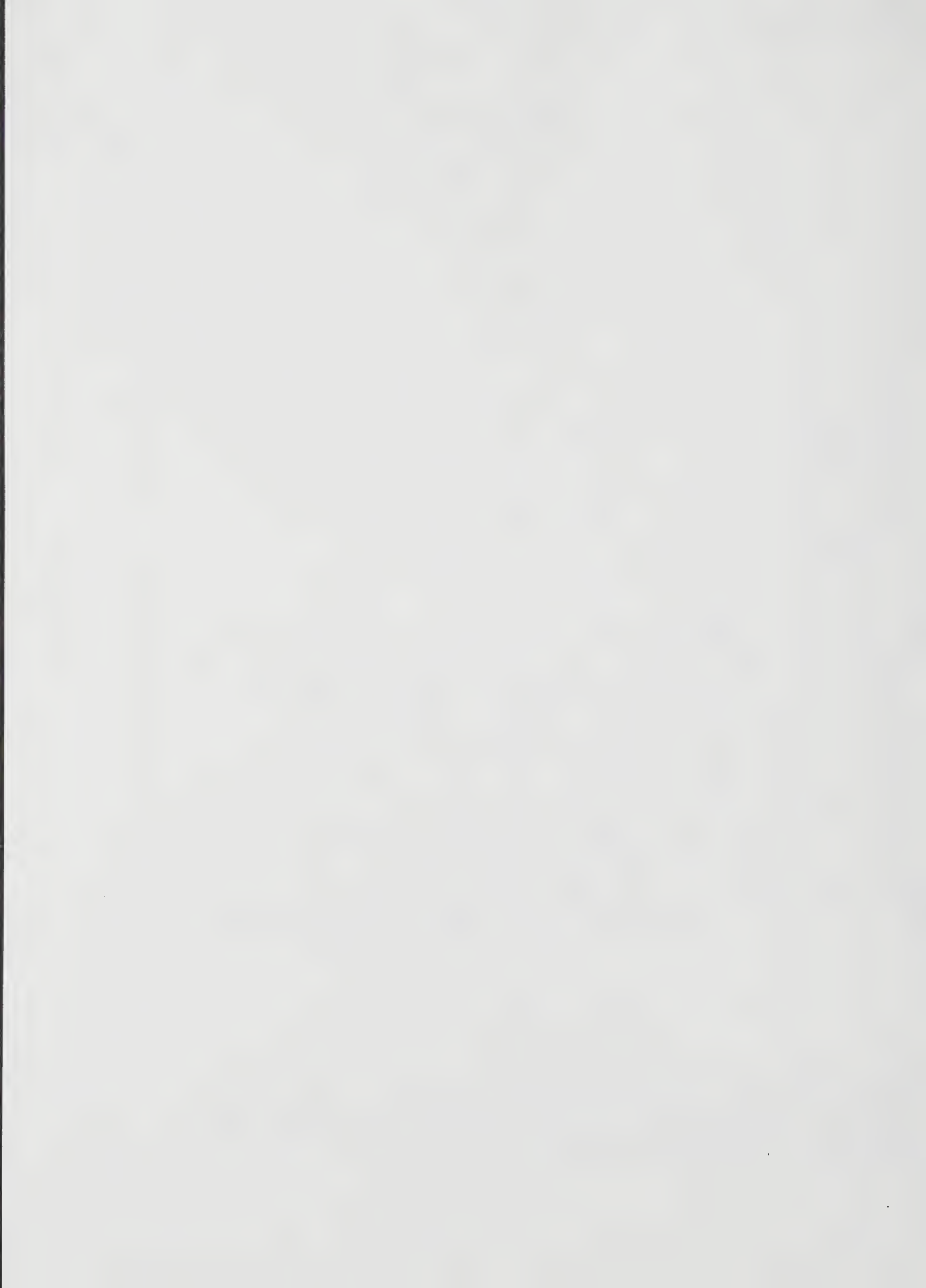
The Hopkins House

The Hopkins family was one of the first families to settle in New England. The house stayed in the family until the middle of the 1900s. At one time, part of the house was a millinery shop.



Millinery Shop

The residents of Brewster were always fashionable. In 1850, a retired sea captain named Warren Lincoln opened many successful stores like the hat shop pictured here. It probably was not as exciting as sailing the seas, but it was a lot safer.





Marie Margotta 2002

Blacksmiths

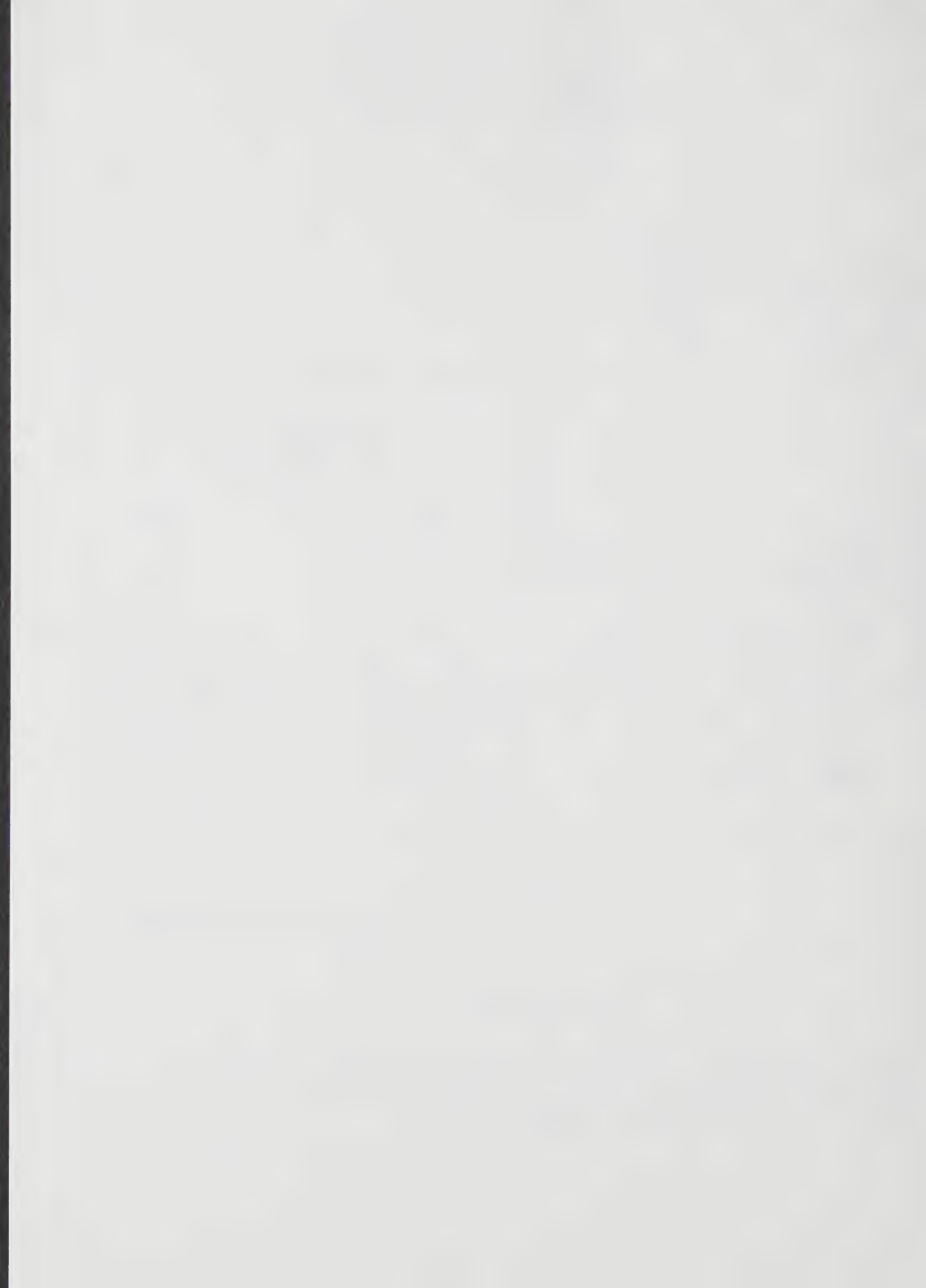
Blacksmiths made iron tools for farmers and craftsmen. They also made weapons, cooking utensils, horseshoes, and cutlery.



Adria Bridgwood Age 10

Work Animals

In the 1800s, people owned many animals. The animals provided food, transportation, and assistance with some types of work. This horse is pulling a milk delivery wagon.

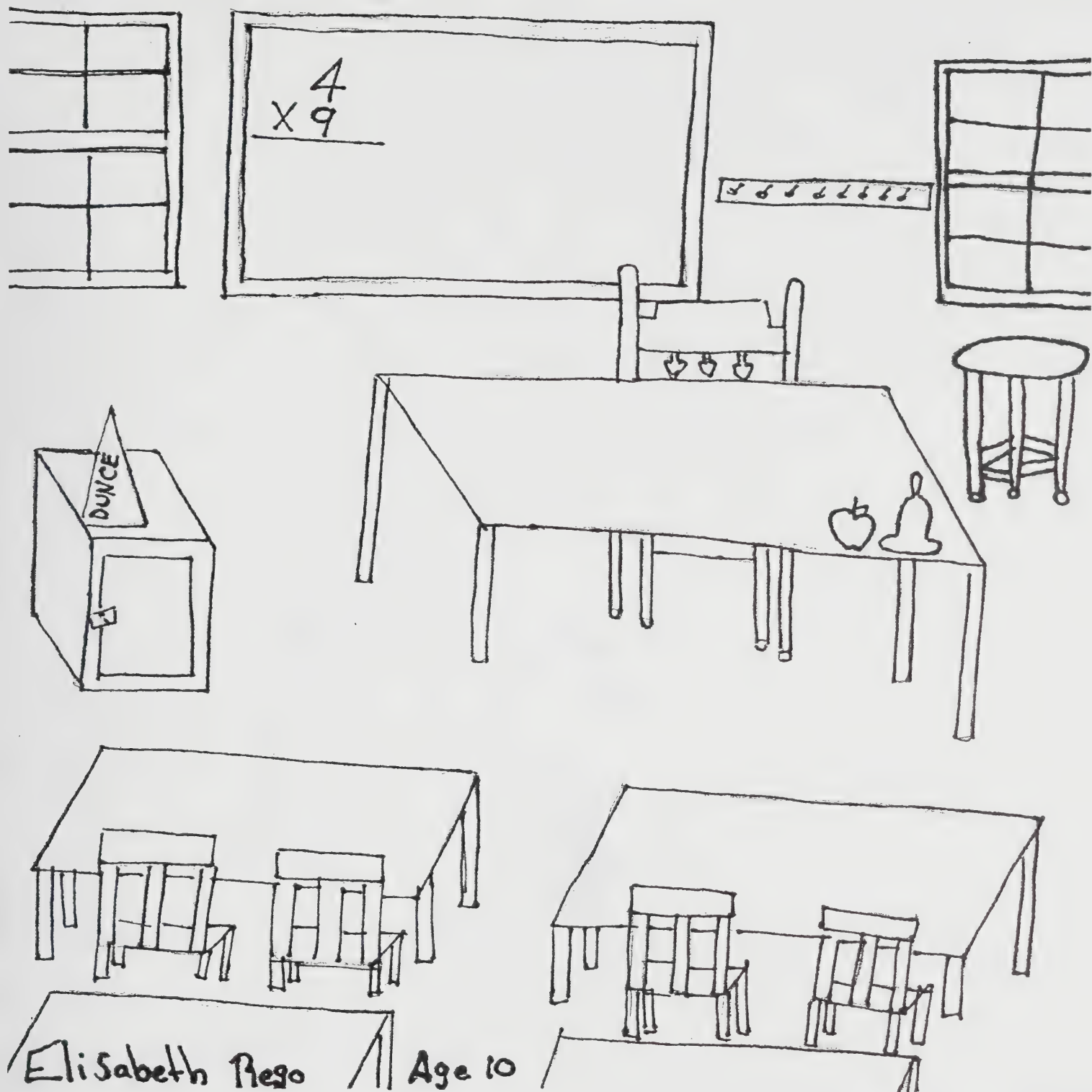




Elisabeth Pease Age 10

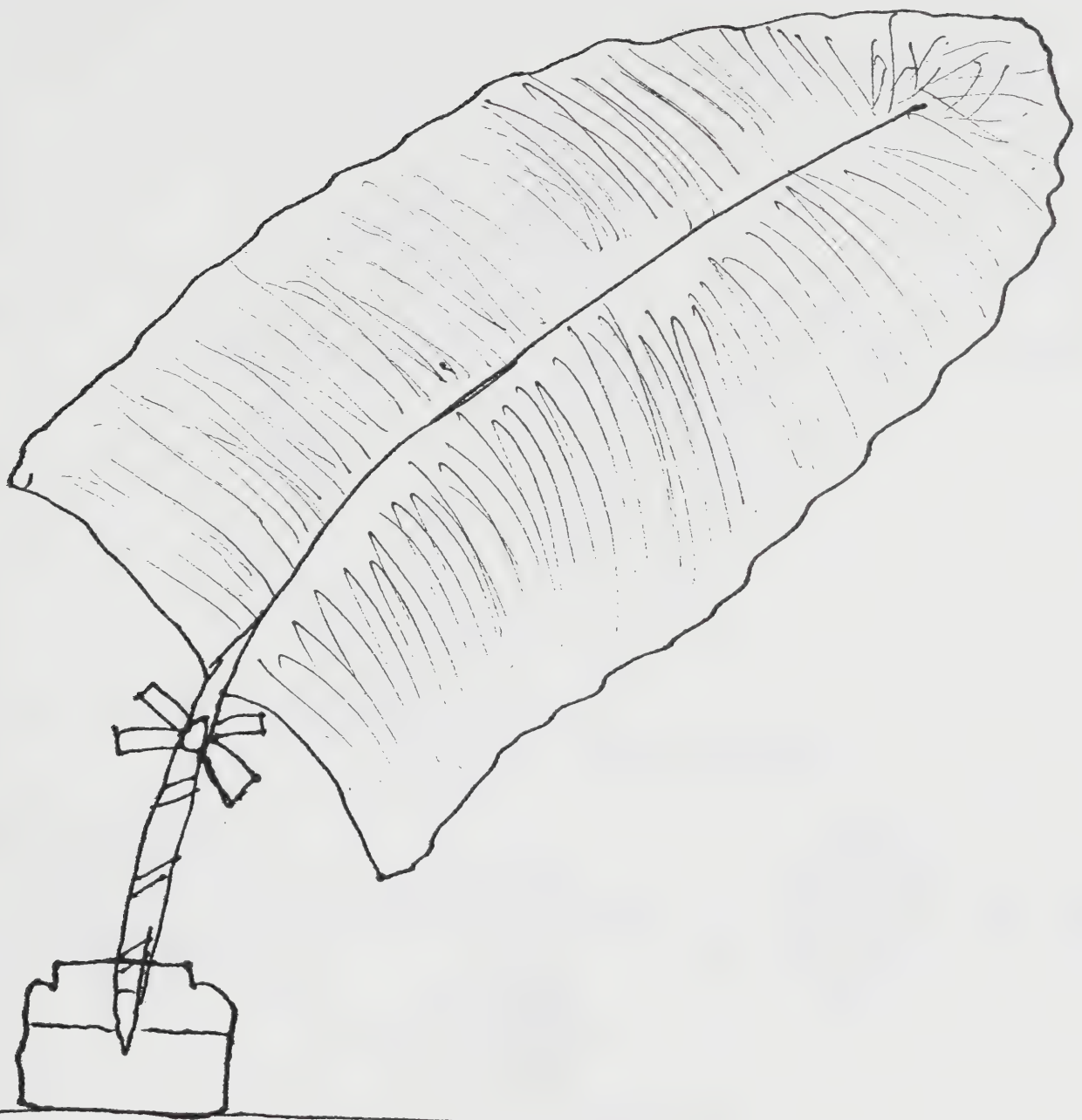
A school Building

This an example of what a typical one-room school building would have looked like. There were five schools in the town of Brewster at one time.



The School Room

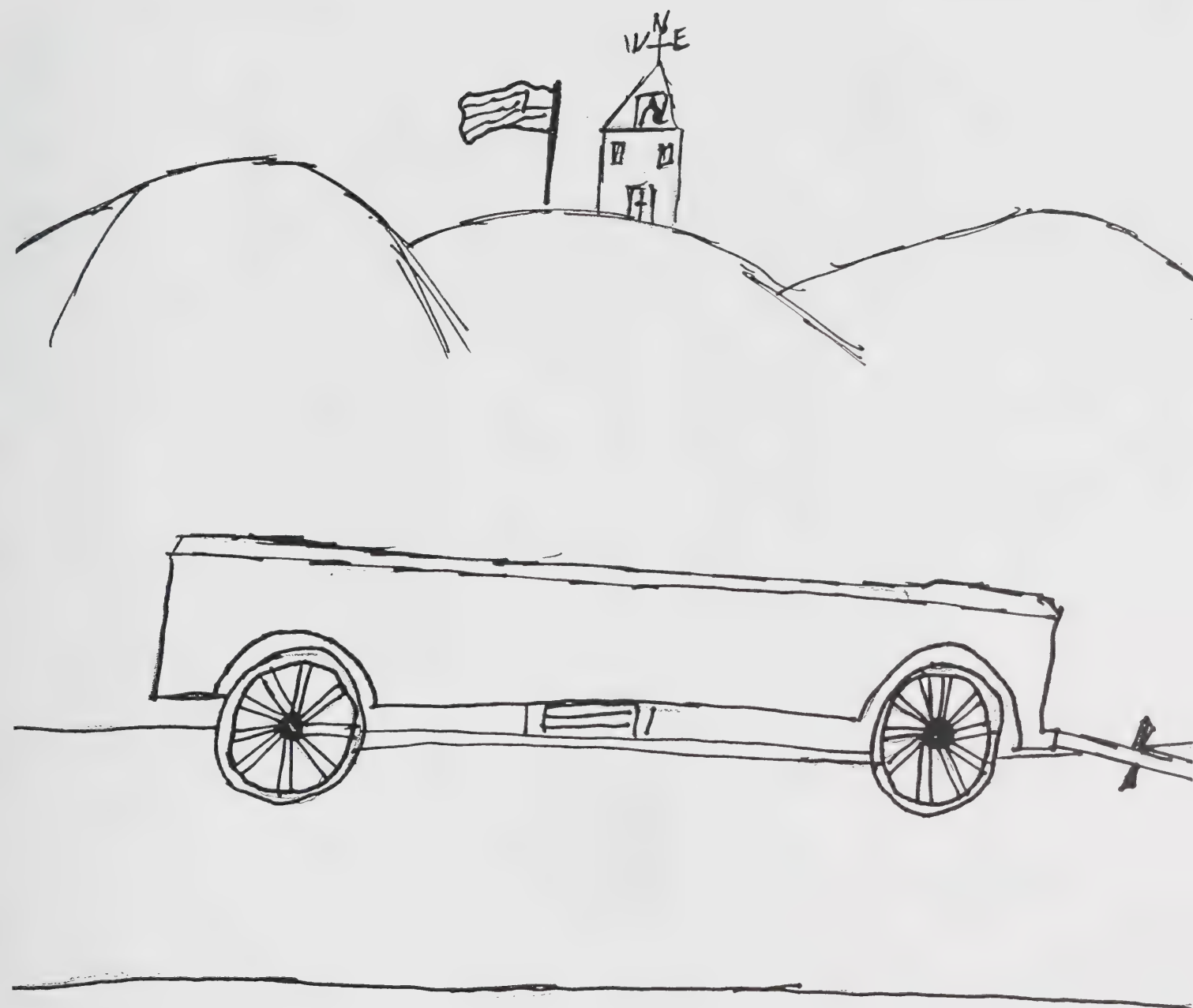
During the 1800's most schools had only one room. Children of different ages attended class together.



Maddy Chambers

Quill Pen and Inkwell

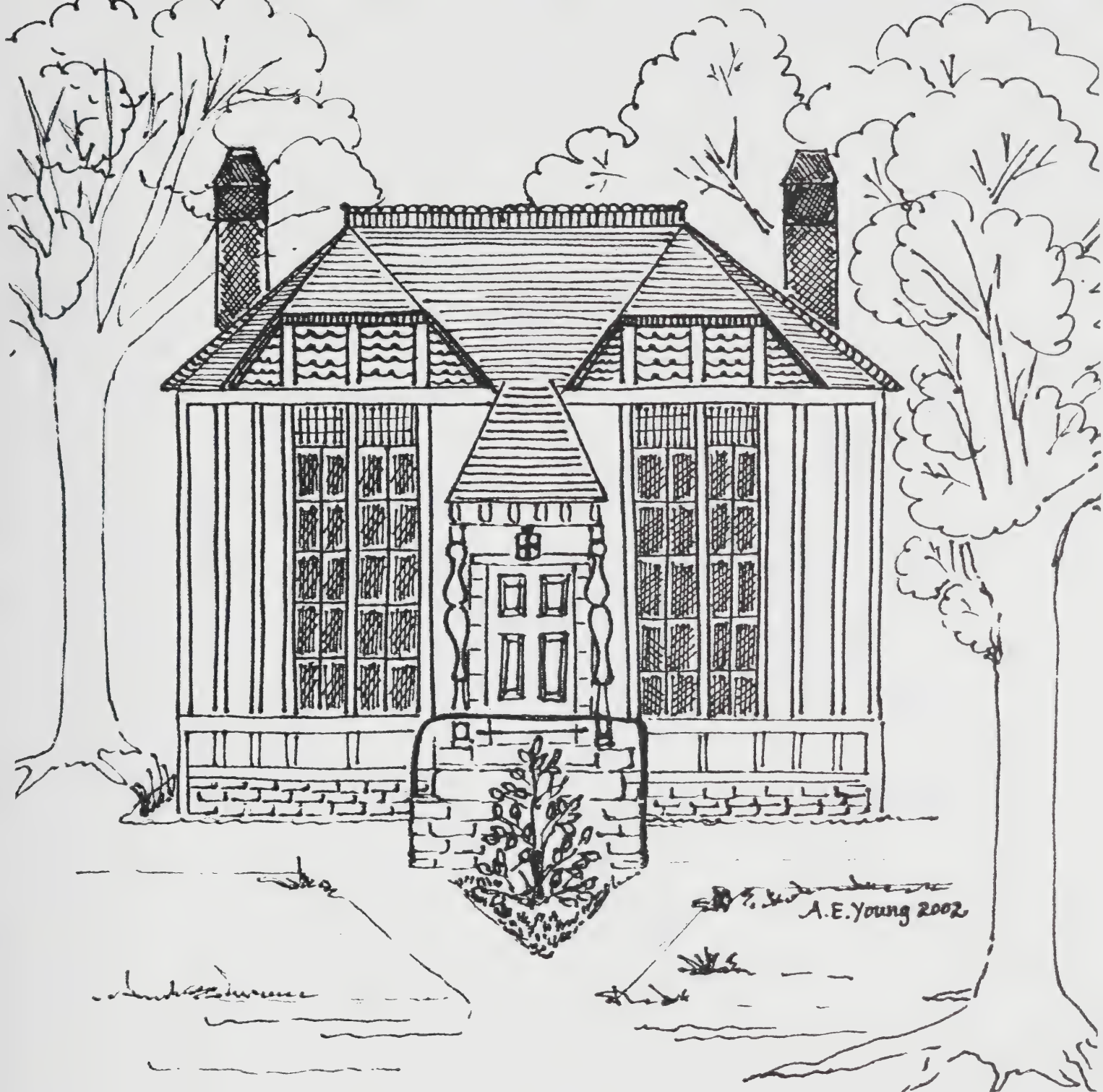
Quill pens were a type of pen made from a large bird feather. They were used all the time because there weren't any pencils. The inkwell was a small container of ink that you dipped your quill pen into.



Peter Bridgwood AGE 12

Barge Wagons

These sturdy wagons were used to carry children to school during the nineteenth century.



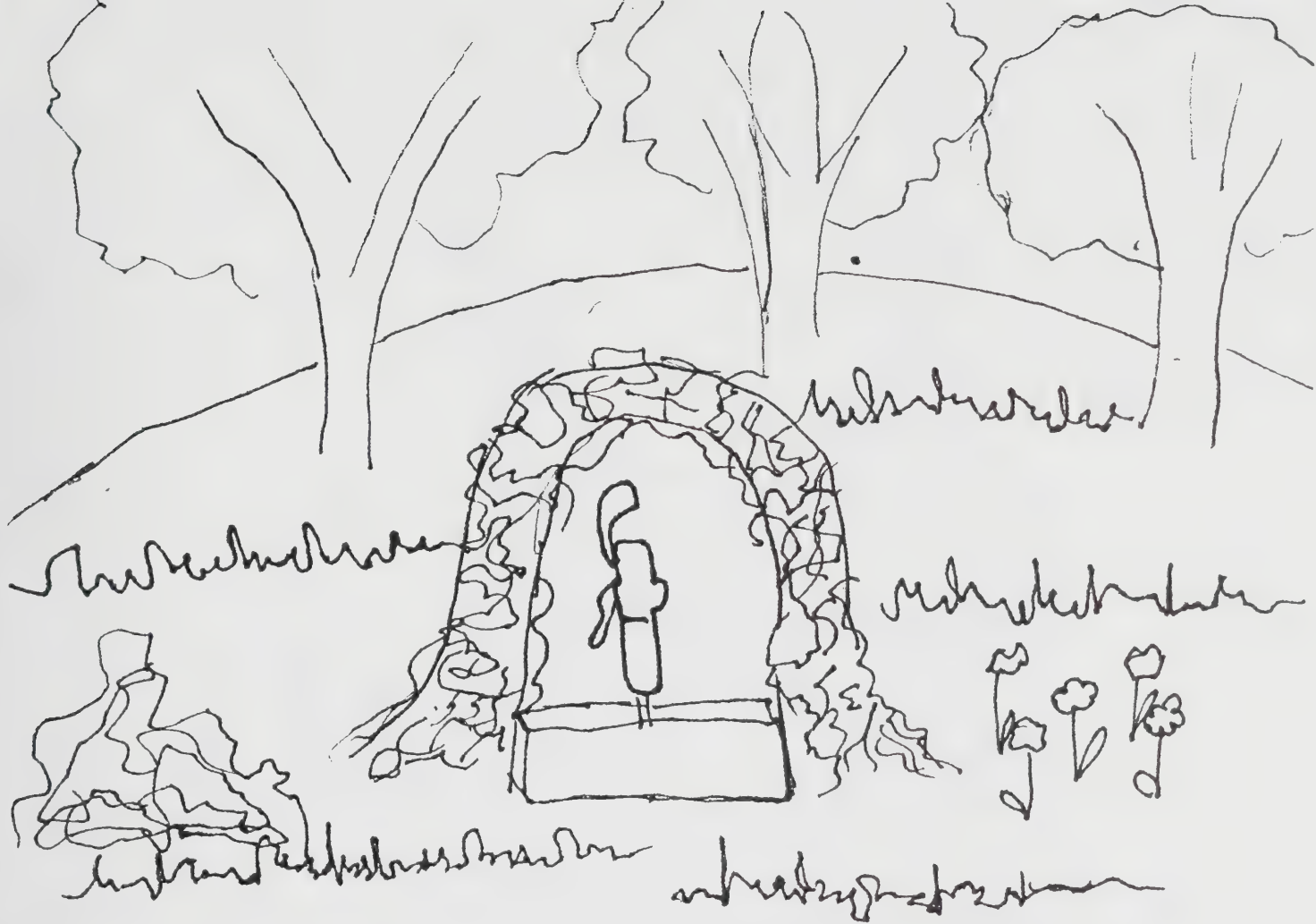
The Brewster Ladies Library

A teenage girl named Augusta Mayo and her friends had a passion for reading and collecting books during the 1800s. Soon, their "reading room" outgrew Augusta's home. With the help of Captain Joseph Nickerson and other townspeople, the Brewster Ladies Library was built in 1868. The original building is still there. It has been added onto as the town has grown.



The Brewster General Store

The Universalist Society built a church in 1852. In 1866, the church building was sold for one dollar to William Knowles who turned it into a general store with a few alterations. The second floor was reserved for plays, dances, and social events. Today, the benches at the Brewster Store are a popular meeting place for residents and visitors.



"The Egg"

~~~~~

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Ratie and Maddy Chambers

### The Egg

The "Egg" is a grassy covered piece of ground located beside the Brewster General Store. It got the name from an indented area that is "egg" shaped. The old pump that is there was used to supply water to both people and livestock.





Old Town Hall 1881

The Queen Anne style town hall is complete with patterned shingles, corner tower, and stained glass windows. The cupola had to be rebuilt when it blew down in a gale.





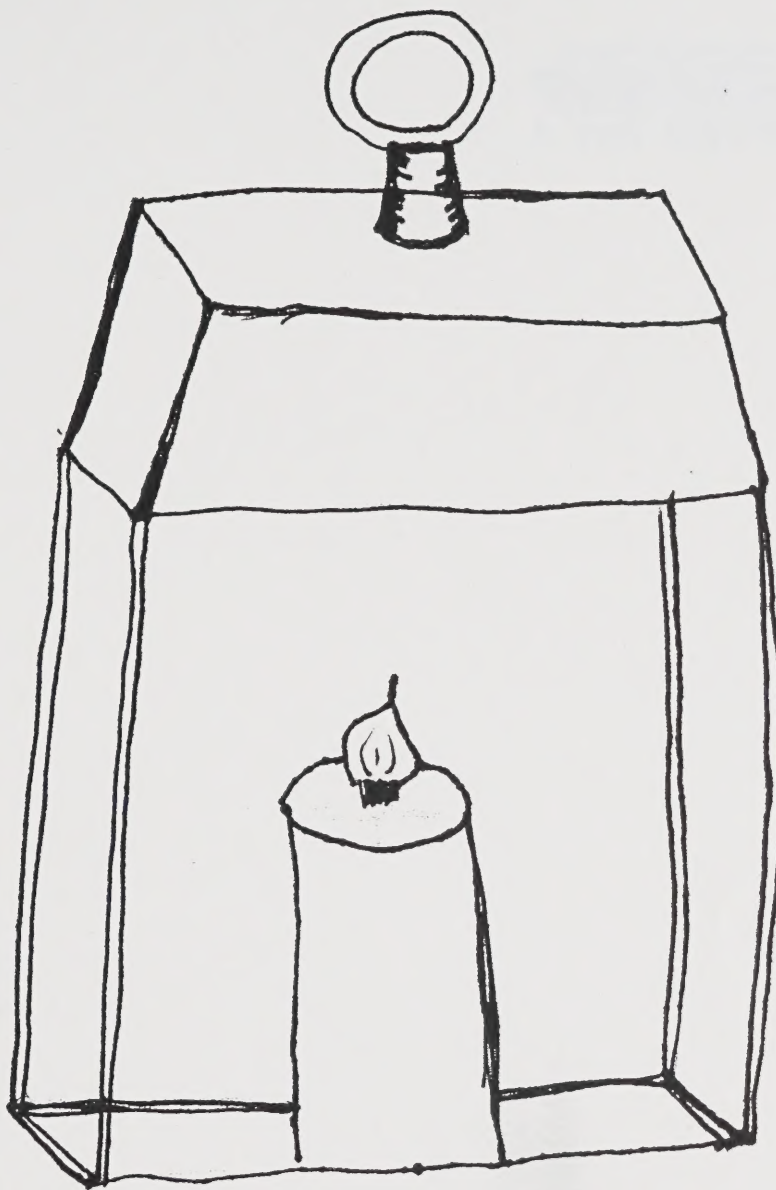
Ashley Ryan age 12

### **The Brewster Railroad Station**

In 1865, the first train arrived in Brewster. The railroad provided a new way to transport people and goods. The Brewster Railroad Station was located at the corner of Route 137 and Underpass Road.







By Chelsea Ryan  
Age 11

### Candlestick Lanterns

This is a candlestick lantern. These lanterns were used outdoors as street lights until electricity was invented.



BREWSTER LADIES' LIBRARY



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